THE TEN PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,808—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	To ns
1912				
23rd Nov.	SALSETTE	6090	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12509	.....	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6090	MANGOLIA	10500
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6090	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6090	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6090	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6090	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6090	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
5th Apl.	SALSETTE	6090	MEDINA	12500
12th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
3rd May	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	10500
10th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6090	MACEDONIA	10500
	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Rates, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Marseilles	9800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 ,,
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6375	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 ,,
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 25th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Kola.....1205 Thurs. 28th Nov. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga .....2185 Friday 29th Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola". 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 28th Nov., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala" 2,200 tons, on Wednesday, 27th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 30th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
22nd November, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamres,	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec.
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillbnber	16th ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan.
Leopolis	8905	P. Badessich	16th ,,

HOMEWAED PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb.
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April.
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	...	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644 *
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 908 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.., ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 683 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about:
Vorwaerts	5900	R. Danneeker	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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Financially very strong, with Funds equal to three-fourths of its net liabilities.

Lowest premiums consistent with efficiency. Liberal terms and prompt payment of claims.

Wanted influential Agents. Liberal terms on application.

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61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

Not only from motives of patriotism, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

"AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing where good value is obtainable will only plump for the home-made article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, supreme ascendancy almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion. The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor-cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated: "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can." Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeard in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said; "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be the last to deny or be little. But the British instrument has also those qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the English manufacturer." And it is asked, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOOD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely:—FINISHED WORKMENSHIP, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES, EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

THE LATEST COLONIAL MODEL

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, is not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

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150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

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"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORYNE.
A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.
An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.
An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them perrly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.
An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.
(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.
(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.
A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.
A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.
A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.
An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

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☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
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Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms, WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES have been duly nominated for election by the Mahomedan Community of the City and Island of Bombay, as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Merchant, of Park House, Colaba, Haji Yusuf Haji Esmael Sobani, landowner of Oomer Manzil, Colaba, and Sharafali Mamooji, Merchant, of 113 Sarang Street.

Voting for the election will take place in the Town Hall, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1912, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P.M.

E. L. SALE,
Returning Officer.

Bombay Collector's Office,
21st November, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 81 of 1912.

Re KARSONDAS BHIMJI VEDS, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th January, 1913, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, the 22nd November, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 30th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Mercantile Press, Co., Ld., that was to be held on WEDNESDAY the 20th November, 1912, will now be held on SATURDAY the 23rd November, 1912, at the office of Messrs Tallockchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo street, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1912.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

IV.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th November to 23rd November, 1912, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY AND CO,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND
AND IN
FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and
SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boy and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO.
BOMBAY
Agents
AT
DELHI.

KING KING & CO.,
1, KASHMIR GATE.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

COLLIN'S POCKET
AND
OTHER DIARIES for 1913
from ANS. 6 to Rs. 2 each.
X'MAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
OF
varieties from Anna 1 to Rs. 5 each.
J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
Dealers in Stationery, Drawing and Surveying Instruments, etc.
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

SHORTLY ARRIVING
WILLISON'S
WORLD-RENOWNED
GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE AFTER A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA
Will shortly open here—

MASTER FRANKIE WILLISON mounted on the chestnut Pony Babie.

LA VALIMA, the Empress of Equipoise Juggling, objects on the Floating Black Wire.

JOLLY LEO introduces his troupe of dusky Arabs in a laughable acrobatic display.

Concluding the first part with picturesque posings by the Ladderites, a troupe of Ten Ladies and Gentlemen whose graceful evolutions tend to rouse patrons to enthusiasm.

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ORGAN RECITAL.
TO-NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Nov. 23rd, 1912, 6-30 p.m.

1. Overture to the Occasional Oratorio .....Handel
2. Andante, Allegro, Adagio, Allegro March.
   Recit. "My arms? against this Georgias will I go".....Handel.
   Air ....."Sound an alarm."
3. Madrigal .....Lemare.
4. Air ..... "Then shall the righteous shine." Mendelssohn.
5. Meditation..... Alphonse Mailly.
   Hymn.
6. Recit. "Deeper, and deeper still" .....Handel.
   Air..... "Waft her angels to the skies."
7. Bridal March and Finale .....Parry.

(From the music to "The Birds" of Aristophanes.)
Hymn 24, during the singing of which a collection will be made.

VOCALIST (Tenor) Mr. George Johnson.
ORGAN: Dr. Faulkner.

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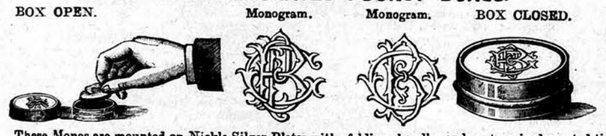

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2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
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RULING MACHINES.
1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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MISCELLANEOUS
1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
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1 Rolling Machine.
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TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A STRING OF VERY VALUABLE ROUND PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Sanalal, Lallubhai, Bankers, and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. D. Tom.

One string of valuable pearls, containing 29 pearls, weighing according to the Dharm Kanta, weight 131 chaves and 38 1-2 cents.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of the next day.

The pearls will be on view four days before the sale at office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Sanalal Lallubhai-Bankers, at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 5 p. m. (S. T.)

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Garden with tubs and pots.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, a very large assortment of valuable garden plants in tubs and pots such as maiden, hair and silver ferns, begonias, cannas, alemendas, ponsitas, crotons, very rich punkha and date palms, rich rose trees, in tubs and pots, assorted summer house plants, crotons, annuals and bi-annual plants in baskets, iron stands for pots, garden implements, etc., etc., the property of the Honble. Mr. W. C. Symes.

Catalogues are published and the garden is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred rallicart by Dykes, Calcutta, lately repainted, in good order.

1 C. B. Stud-bred, 14 hands, passed as sound, goes in two and four wheeled carriage and also in saddle, serviceable district pony. Owner leaving Bombay.

1 Bay Arab horse, 14-1 1-2, 7 years, goes well in harness.

1 grey Arab horse, 5 years old, quiet in saddle.

1 8-10 H.P. 4 cylinder Febiro National Motor-car with magneto ignition.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Dhaboo Street.

Under instruction from Mr. Mahomedali Kaderbhoy the mortgagee of the undermentioned property, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and risk of the Mortgagors Manibai, widow of Alibhoy Khanbai, Valji Alibhoy, Ebrahim Esoofally, Vazirabai, daughter of Esoofally Allibhoy, Amtoobai, widow of Esoofally Allibhoy Mahomedally Salebhoy, Abdool Cader Alibhoy and Sookaabai, minor sons and daughter respectively of Esoofally Allibhoy by their only appointed guardian Valiji Allibhoy, Ebrahim Abdool Hoosein, Hussonally Mahomedally, and Rookhaibai both minors by their guardian Valiji Allibhoy, Esmailji Pirbhai Hoosienabai and Safiabai, by their duly appointed guardian Esmailji Pirbhai. THIS DAY SATURDAY the 23rd instant at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhaboo Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land and Revenue under old No. 2,695, new No. 9,702, old survey No. 1,022 and new survey No. 4,435, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6,712 Street No. 150 and 152 and bounded on the East by Dhaboo Street as aforesaid on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the house of Ebrahimji Abdulbhai and on the South by the house of Vallji Tajbhoy and others and which and all the said premises or dwelling houses were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots in Scheme II Princes Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Wednesday, the 4th December, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 65, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
59	689	88	342
65	987	101	802
87	204	107	976

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 65.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the Auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, Auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th December, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chair, side board, dumbwaiters, table, hanging and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, blackwood carved furniture, rich carpets, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, bentwood chairs, card table, book presses, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Symes. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the Sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1912.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NAYAK—November 18, at his residence at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Mr. Anandrao Sadashiv Nayak, deeply regretted by his sorrowing relatives and friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 12 p. m.

Maxim: "Many a man has gone through trying to be a good fellow."—Philadelphia Record.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour to-day at 2·39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mazagaon Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. S. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, 5 B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Militaire ..... Gounod
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Valse	Angelus ..... Lotter
Selection	Lolan he ..... Sullivan
Pipe Song from Fruhlingslufte	Strauss
Serenade	La Palama ..... Yradier
Selection	Harry Landers' Songs ... Hume
Patrol	The Coons ..... Lotter

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (S.T.) to-day with admission fee :—

March	Meet me in Kelly Land... Hume
Overture	French Comedy ..... Bela
Selection	The Dollar Princess ..... Fall
Valse	The Officers ..... Coote
Piccolo Solo ...	Barbadeinne ..... Barwood
Selection	All the Girls ..... Williams
Marceau	Snow Flakes ..... Thicle
Cake Walk ...	Coontown Chinee ..... Pryor

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Batn., G. I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	Hoch Nassauen ..... O'Hoser
Overture	Romantique ..... Bela
A Flower Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers ..... Tobani
Ballyll	Softly, Unawares ..... Lincke
Grand Selection	La Faglia del Regimento ... Donizetti
Valse	Malmaison ..... Zalusta
Selection	Gipsy Love ..... F. Lehar
Galop	Over the Sticks ..... Brunn

FATAL JURY.—Maruti Gunoo, a Hindu, aged 30 living at Duncan-road, accidently set his clothes on fire by knocking over a naked kerosine oil lamp and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital on the 8th instant as he was extensively burns about his right leg and both hands. He died in the hospital on Thursday night from blood-poisoning.

Y. M. C. A.—Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy will address the public meeting on Sunday next 24th instant at the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Wodehouse Road at 9 p. m. The meetings so widely advertised to Indian students and educated men, which are to be addressed by Dr. Mott and Mr. Sherwood Eddy, are necessarily restricted, and admittance can only be gained by ticket.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—The Council of the Teacher's Association has arranged a Meeting of the Association to be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute Hall, on Thursday, 28th of November at 6-15 p. m., when the Bishop of Bombay, will deliver an address on "The Personality of the Teacher." H. E. the Governor of Bombay will preside.

S. P. C. A.—Statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during October 1912, including animals set to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the agents of the society, with the permission of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; and animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment are as follows.—Cruelty cases fined by the magistrates 234; Overloading 13; Animals in cruelty cases sent to the hospital and pinjrapole 177. Warned and discharged 23.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Acquitted Man Sentenced to Death.

Bhagdya Valad Bapuji, a Maratha, of Vadi, Kopargaon taluka, Ahmednagar, was tried by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, with two Assessors, for the murder of a girl aged 14, daughter of Sonu Tukaram of the same village, on the 14th of January, 1912. The girl had been married a few months before and when killed was wearing ornaments worth Rs. 233. She lived with her father and mother and the accused worked with the former father as an agriculturist. The father also sold liquor and other excisable articles under license. On the night of the 14th of January, the girl as usual, slept in a room belonging to the accused but close to her father's house. Early on the morning of the 15th she was missed and her dead body was afterwards found in a neighbouring tank floating in a decomposed condition. It was evident that she had been strangled to death and her ornaments stolen.

The father of the girl from the beginning suspected the accused to be the murderer and the police took charge of him. The accused ultimately produced all the ornaments of the deceased which he had kept concealed under ground. He was then charged with murder and with dishonestly stealing or receiving the girl Nani's ornaments.

On the 14th the girl had lost a nose ring and the defense was that, fearing chastisement, she had tried to run away from her parents to another relative's house. The accused admitted that he had received the ornaments from other persons but the Sessions Judge and the assessors did not believe this confession. The Judge said it was improbable that the girl could have been killed and the body dragged away from the house where the girl's father and other men lived. The finding of the ornaments by the accused was also not believed by the judge and the assessors who hinted that the police had had a hand in it.

The judge, however, disagreeing with one assessor and agreeing with the other held that the accused's production of the ornaments was proved. As regards the prosecution suggestion that the accused had enticed the girl away and then murdered her, the judge said that that could not have been done, without accusing somebody in the house. As regards the suggestion that the accused had strangled the girl while she was feeding horses and cattle outside the house the judge said that if that were so "little or no presumption could arise that it was the accused who had strangled her."

One assessor held that the accused's production of the ornaments was not proved and therefore found the accused not guilty of any offence. The other assessor held the accused's production of the ornaments proved, but the burial of some ornaments by the accused as doubtful, and he was of opinion that accused was not guilty of murder but of receiving stolen property.

The judge agreed with both the assessors that the guilt of the accused under was not proved, but agreeing with one assessor held accused guilty of receiving stolen property and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused appealed to the High Court against the order of imprisonment, but it was rejected.

The Government of Bombay then appealed against the order of acquittal under the murder charge to the High Court and Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justices Rao heard the appeal.

The grounds shown by the Government Pleader were that the acquittal order was contrary to have and against the weight of evidence. The condition of the corpse proved that death had been caused by deliberate strangulation. The deceased when last seen alive was wearing the ornaments (when she went to sleep on the fatal night in the accused's hut). The accused produced the ornaments worn by the deceased that night, and the evidence showed that the accused was in a position to entice the deceased away, and his confession about coming into possession of the ornaments, taken with other evidence, fastened the guilt of murder on him. The lower Court erred, he submitted, in holding that all the circumstances combined, and the absence of explanation as to how the accused came to possess the ornaments did not exclude the possibility of the murder having been committed by some other person, or prove beyond reasonable doubt that accused must have committed the murder. The burden lay very heavily on the accused to explain the possession of the deceased's ornaments and it established that the accused alone, or with accomplices, had murdered the girl.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel for the accused, reversed the order of the lower Court and convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death.

MOSLEMS AT VARIANCE.

Disputed Right of Way to a Cemetry.

Amiruddin Tyabji, a Sullemani, living in Khetwadi, Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other members of the Jamati Sullemani, brought a case against Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohidin Sheikh Bhiean and Abdul Kadar Gulam Mohidin Sheik Bhiean, both of Bombay and living in Kazi Mohulla near the masjid.

It was stated that the Jamati Sallemani community were the owners of an oart in Charni-road, which had been used as a burial ground for members of the community since 1833, when it was purchased. The only approach to this cemetry is by a passage and right of way from Charni-road. The members of the community were entitled to the free and unobstructed use of the passage to the burial ground, for the carrying of corpses, both on foot and in carriages, and Pardansalim ladies drove up the passage to the burial ground. In 1882 the community had to file a suit in the High Court to establish their right of way and obtained a decree. Some person unknown to the plaintiff, had occasionally placed obstructions in the passage but they were removed. When the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin was to be buried some obstruction were observed and correspondence took place. The obstructions were removed before the funeral, the defendants were responsible for them and they were in possession of a piece of land adjoining the passage which they let out to dhobis who erected posts in the passage. From these posts they hung ropes which were a great nuisance to the community, as the dhobis invariably declined to remove the obstructions when needed, and even threatened to assault the plaintiff.

The plaintiffs now prayed that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from erecting or permitting the erection of any posts.

The second defendant denied that the only approach to the burial ground was by the passage from Charni-road and that there was a right of way through the passage. He denied that the community were entitled to the free and unobstructed use of the alleged passage for any purpose. He also said that no lady ever drove up the passage. The second defendant contended that the land referred to as "the passage" formed part of the Sunni Mahomedan burial ground of which the defendant was the Mutwali and the Jamati Sullemani community had no manner of right or claim over the same. He had no knowledge of the suit referred to by the plaintiff and the suit was not binding on the defendant, or on the Sunni Mahomedan community. The second defendant denied that the Jamati Sullemani community ever exercised any right of way over any part of the Sunni Mahomedan community's burial ground. The Sunnis had always made such use of the land including the strip of land over which a right of way was claimed, and the plaintiff's community had never been allowed to interfere with such use. The funeral of the late Hon Mr. Justice Budrudin Tayabji was allowed to pass over the strip of land forming part of the Sunni burial ground with the leave and license of the Mutrali of the Sunni burial ground. The second defendant, and his agents, from time to time permitted the members of the plaintiff's community to pass over their burial ground when permission was specially asked for by the plaintiff's community. But no permission for the passage of a carriage had ever been given. The second defendant and his men had all along obstructed the so-called passage and plaintiff's community acquiesced. He stated further that hundreds of Sunnis lay buried below the alleged passage, and that even if a right of passage had been acquired by the plaintiff it was barred by limitation since 1887, such right of way having been effectively and successfully obstructed by the second defendant who also said that under Moslem law no right of way could be acquired over land used as a burial ground which is Wakf property.

The case came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton of the Bombay High Court who after hearing both sides at considerable length has now decreed the suit for the plaintiff and awarded him costs against the second defendant.

The plaintiff's community is allowed passage over the strip of land but no passage for carriages is allowed over the passage. The plaintiff wanted fourteen feet of passage ; the learned judge allowed eight feet The plaintiff is, however, to pay the costs of the first defendant.

The case created much interest among the Moslems who crowded the Court room on all the days of hearing.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Parsi Youth Sentenced to be Hanged.

The trial of Dinshaw Rustomji Vajifdar for the alleged murder of one Chandra Bai in Minto-road, Fort, Bombay, was continued yesterday, in the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod and a special jury.

Hemmat Mal Nathu, examined by Mr. Velinker, said that the accused brought him some gold ornaments for pledge or sale, and on the accused being asked where he got them, he said he was Cowasji Rustomji, and that he had a ghee shop. One of his customers had owed him some money and given him the ornaments in payment. The accused sold the ornaments for Rs. 5. The same day a police officer came with the accused and took away the ornaments.

Cross-examined the witness said no man named Dhondu Panda came with the accused. Accused did not name his customer.

A police constable told the Court that the feet and head of the murdered woman were together near the mouth of the bag and the body was bent. The bag was tied both at the mouth and in the middle.

Dayaram Hariram, examined, said he was employed by a washing company. The accused used to have his clothes washed there. On Sunday when the accused last gave his clothes to be washed, a receipt was given him by the witness. The police came to the witness and took away the accused's clothes and the receipt. The clothes were handed over to the inspector by the witness.

Re-examined the witness said :—The receipt was dated the 9th of September; the date was correct.

Amir Ali Sadar Ali, examined by Mr. Velinker said :—I found the dead body in the bag. It was stark naked. I made enquiries under the inspector's orders. I kept a watch on the Marwari's shop where the accused had sold some ornaments. At 5 p. m. the accused came to the shop. He demanded Rs. 15 for the ornaments and the Marwari was going to weigh them when we went up. The inspector came up later and took charge of the ornaments and the books of the Marwari. A sum of Rs. 5-12 was found on the accused.

Cross-examined the witness said he saw no marks of violence on the body of the deceased except the mark on the neck. There were eight or ten Marwari shops in Minto-road and they were all close to each other. We suspected the accused as he approached Chima the Marwari's shop.

After the evidence had been concluded Mr. Velinker for the prosecution addressed the jury.

Mr. Bhedwar for the defence then pointed out the improbability of a strong woman being murdered without her being able to scream out or offer a considerable resistance.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

At 3-35 the Judge began his charge to the jury. His Lordship said that the accused was charged with murdering Chandra Bai on about the 7th September last and robbing her of her ornaments. The body was found in a bag and evidence showed that death had been due to strangulation. Three witnesses, Bhima Bai being one, identified the body. Venu Bai also did so. Both had seen Chandri alive on the 6th. A third witness also identified the body.

The deceased attended the Fort Market as a cooly. On the morning of the 6th September she was called by accused into his brother's shop. The corpse was discovered by a sweeper woman on the 8th September and it was removed to the Morgue. The feet were protruding from the bag. Medical evidence proved that death was due to strangulation. The strangling had been certainly done with the intention of causing death. Chandri Bai was murdered two days before her body was found. The case was one of purely circumstantial evidence. Persons could be convicted on circumstantial evidence, but it must be established beyond all reasonable doubt that the prosecution had proved their case. When the jury were satisfied with his identity, they must see if the prosecution had brought the guilt home to the accused. The accused was not on good terms with his family. He was in the habit of sleeping in Framji's shop. He slept there on the 5th September. On the morning of the 6th he was seen and heard calling out to Chandra and speaking to her. Chandra was seen on the afternoon of Friday and she told a witness that she was going to attend a Parsi lady that night. Sanker, the boy servant, was of deficient intelligence and he had hazy ideas about dates. On the evening of the 6th Framji slept in the shop. Chandra came to the shop that night and she was never again seen alive. Late at 11 a. m. on the 7th accused was stated to have paid Rs. 30 to Framji but no regular accounts were kept in the shop and the money found might be the proceeds of sales. A bag was reported missing on the 7th from the shop. On the 8th accused did not return till 1 p. m. long after the body had been found. On hearing of the find, he asked a few questions about it and went away saying he would not sleep that night in the shop. He came back on the 9th morning. On information supplied by Bhima Bai and Venu Bai the police watched some Marwari shops, where accused went and demanded some money in excess of what he had already received on some ornaments pledged. He had pledged the ornaments with the Marwari on the morning of the 7th. If they were to believe the Marwari, the accused received Rs. 2 as advance on the ornaments and the sari. The accused's statement about Dhondu Pandu required some corroboration. On the 9th morning the accused took some ornaments to another Marwari for sale. The cloth and some ornaments were found in the shop of the accused. A box found in the shop had blood-stains, which were proved to be mammalian blood. The prosecution suggested that the dead body had first been kept in the box. The accused murdered the woman on the night of the 6th and kept the body in a box in the shop and on the night of the 7th placed it in a gunny bag and removed it to the street. That is the story. The chain of evidence was complete according to the prosecution story and they were to believe it or not. If it were broken somewhere they must give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. As regards the motive of the crime, robbery was the only suggestion. The defence threw doubts on the case of the prosecution but did not give any alternative story. The defence depended on the fact that there were no signs of a struggle, which ought to have been present, according to them, when a strong young woman was done to death by a single man. It was impossible to say how it happened that deceased had not shouted out or struggled with the accused. In considering the charge of robbery, the jury must see if the accused was guilty of theft at all, and if in stealing the ornaments he had used threats or violence.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The jury retired at 4-30 p. m. and returned within five minutes with a unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges of murder and robbery.

The accused declared that he was innocent.

Mr. Bhedwar appealed to his Lordship not to pass the extreme penalty of the law.

The judge, addressing the accused, said that he had been convicted of murder which had been committed in the most brutal circumstances, and he sentenced him to be hanged.

The accused received the sentence with evident emotion. He said he did not know why the judge had convicted him.

The national Temperance Federation of England have entered a protest against the attitude of the Government of Ceylon in forcing the new Excise Law upon the country.

Steps are being taken to introduce Japanese labour into the Malay Peninsula, and a start has been made with a batch of 150 men as an experiment. The conditions of employment are that the men undertake daily labour of nine hours for a pay ranging between 80 and 90 sen Japanese currency.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A DISHONEST GOAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Chimanlal, charged a Goan named Kaitan Fernandez, alias Antone Kaitan DeSouza with the theft of a copper pot and a towel belonging to Joseph De Souza. The accused was also charged with house-breaking, and theft by night, on the 15th instant.

There was a third charge against the accused, and that was in respect of criminal breach of trust of a black coat valued at Rs. 10 belonging to Nouses Fernandez on the 19th instant.

Evidence having been led the magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three, four and one month's hard labour respectively.

SEQUEL TO A THEFT.

Sorabji Jamshedji, a Parsi chauffeur was charged by Inspector Fern, before Mr. Dastur, with aiding and abetting the cleaner of the complainant in the theft of his master's motor-car valued at Rs. 4,000.

The magistrate, delivering judgment, said there was no evidence against the accused, and as Inspector Fern told the Court that the complainant, Mr. Munchershaw, and police sepoy No. 1622 D. had no personal knowledge of the affair, the accused was ordered to be discharged.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Gainabai, a woman, and two others, with keeping 3,066 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector.

Mr. Havelwalls, barrister, and Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Excise Inspector Kapadia, who had in the first instance arrested the accused, said that on receiving certain information he had proceeded to the house of the accused. He searched it but found nothing. On coming downstairs he found a wrapper which had once been used for cocaine.

The second and third accused were discharged and the case against the first was adjourned, to enable the prosecution to produce further evidence.

FRAUD BY A BANK CLERK.

Gunpatrao Kothare, a clerk in the Hoondi Department of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was yesterday sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 150, with the option of two months' further imprisonment, for misappropriating Rs. 2,744, belonging to the Bank.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

During the absence of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, who is proceeding on one month's privilege leave, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed to officiate in his stead at Mazagon.

The latter's place at the Esplanade Police Court will be filled by Mr. Frank Oliveira, the present Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who will in turn will be relieved by Mr. Gulam Hussein Khairaj, barrister-at-law.

INQUEST.

Suspicious Death of a Hindu.

Yesterday, at the Morgue, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Rama Bhow, a Hindu aged 25.

The deceased lived at Khetwadi. There had been ill-feeling between him and his uncle, Dhaku Ajaji, with whom he had been boarding about two months back. On the 7th instant Rama was suddenly taken ill and died. His body was conveyed to the crematorium at Sonapur, but as one of his uncles expressed a suspicion as to the cause of death the body was removed instead to the Morgue.

Dr. Nunan, who made a post mortem examination, found the stomach and intestines inflamed. In the stomach he found some black or dark brown seeds which were sent to the Chemical Analyzer but were not found to be poisonous. The cause of death, in the witness' opinion, was inflammation of the bowels, due either to mechanical irritation or disease. Witness pronounced the case to be one of cholera.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to inflammation of the bowels, but how and in what circumstances there was no sufficient evidence to show.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1912.

288. Parades.—Parades for week ending 24th instant,

Saturday, 23rd inst. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill at Mahalxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-5 p. m., and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

289. Musketry. Sunday, 24th instant. The Colaba Range is allotted to the E E Coy for Class Firing, Commencing at 7-30 a. m.

There will be no Spoon Competition or Practice at Ghat Koper on Sunday, 24th instant.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 23rd Nov., 1912.

I. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

II. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p.m. and Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

III. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade on Tuesday morning next the 26th instant. Rendezvous at the Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords Carbines, and Bandoliers.

IV. There will be a parade for the Salsette Contingent on Wednesday morning next the 27th instant, Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress, Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Carbines and Swords.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1912.

717 Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class and Signallers of "G" Company will parade at 7 a.m on Monday the 25th instant at the Bombay Gymkhana.

II.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Coy will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant and Thursday the 28th instant.

718. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company :—

No. 7418 Vol M Valladares,
No. 7419 Vol N Correa.
No. 7420 Vol J Roe,
No. 7421 Vol C Woolen.

719. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 7381 Vol S Mathews, "D" Company from 18th November 1912 to 17th January 1913.

720. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

N. W. R. VOL. RIFLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the re-organisation, with effect from the 6th May 1913, of the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles into a corps of two battalions.

The headquarters of the 1st Battalion will be located at Lahore, and those of the 2nd Battalion at Karachi. The Government of the Punjab will be the Local Government for both battalions. A Colonel Commandant is authorised for the whole corps, and a Lieutenant-Colonel for each battalion.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Lloyd in E flat. Hymns—211, 165, 315, 318; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodwardin A. Hymns—19, 280, 288. Collections for Church Expenses Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. (Choral) Matins; 5-15 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 pm., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi ; and Rev Luxmon Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School, Bombay.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, (S. P. G.) Foral Road:—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, Hindustani, Rev. J. Martin 7-30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu) 10 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (alternately) (Tamil) 5 p. m. Evensong Urdu) Tamil.

St. Stephen Church Bandra—Matins and Sermon at 10-15 a.m.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass.—Matins at 8 a. m. Holy Communion ; (Choral) 8-30 a. m.; Evensong and Sermon 6-30 p. m.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock, Chaplain—Vacant. 11 a.m. Holy Communion. 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy ; Rev. A. L. Bradbury 8 a. m. Matins and Litany —8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion-Chapel of Ease to S. Paul—service by the clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or matins alternately 5-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J Maryn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit F

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 3525 tons, Captain H. Maller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, 15th October, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabistan, 3307 tons, Captain H. L. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 19th October, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday, for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Innerdale, 2139 tons, Captain D. McAlister sailed on Friday, for Manchester, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3998 tons, Captain F. A. Coverley, sailed on Friday, for Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captains J Younger, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon, 6th November, via Karachi, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H.G.H. Lewellin, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

FOREIGN MAN-OF-WAR.

Marmaris.....Comdr Mublis.....Turkish G Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 22.

Abydos.....1940 Thomson.....Bo & A S N Co
Augus.....232 Dakers.....
Arcadia.....3573 Barcham.....P & O Co
Arabistan.....3307 Davies.....M M & Co
Barala.....1849 Butler ..Persian Gulf...M M & Co
Baron Cowdor.....2764 Fullerton.....T M & Co
Beme.....1899 Younger....Shaw Wallace & Co
Glan MacNeil ...2504 Higgins.....J Finlay & Co
Delta.....4780 Martin.....Shanghai .....4-12...P & O Co
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr.....T M & Co
Ellatico.....2491 Newton.....T M & Co
Islanda.....3360 Pratt.....M M & Co
Kasara.....505 King.....M M & Co
Lindenfels.....3525 Muller.....W & A G & Co
Medina.....6099 Notley.....London ...30-11...P & O Co
Mozaffer ... .250 Nacoda.....Persian Govt.
Murex.....3323 Mices.....W & A Graham & Co
Naderi.....1168 Hughes.....N F.....N F.....Bo & P S N Co
Nordfarer.....2397 Olsen.....
Otto Sverdurp.....2291 Michelson.....T Morrison & Co
Penang.....286 Olsin.....M M & Co
River Forth.....2883 Stevens.....W & A G & Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....P & O Co
Uganda.....2783 Stow.....S Wallace & Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill.....M M & Co
Valdura.....3495 Corrance.....Baltimore.....S Smidt & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	Dunkirk	4-12	T M & Co
B Kybfels	3159	Frisius	Hamburg	27-11	W & A G & Co
G&R Harfield	2245	Churchill	Garsto	27-11	S Smidt & Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Aden	23-11	B & P S N Co
K Bangoon Maru	2783	Kamoshita	Kobe	29-11	N Y Kaisha
M Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	Antwerp	30-11	J M & Co
N Strathan	2829	Maclay	Philadelphia	27-11	R A Wills
P Ranvik	3332	Berggran	Rotterdam	25-11	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Umtali	1697	Clarke	Antwerp	22-11	S Smidt & Co
5 Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	L'pool	28-11	K Nixon & Co
7 Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	23-11	W & A G & Co
8 Cleopatra	2149	Chersich	Trieste	1-12	A L & N Co
16 Wardha	2552	Connock	Genoa	7-12	M M &Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Besching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Ismail	Mangalore	22-11	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bhavnagar	23-11	Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hossein	K'chi	23-11	Bo S N Co
Juba	134	Dawood			

M W D D

Muttra	2985	Carry	Bangoon	M M & Co

Offside N

Baron Ardrossan	2775	Reid	NF	NF	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Beme	Younger	Bangoon, Nov 6
22	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Nov 17
	Arabistan	Davies	London, Oct 19
	Lidenfels	Muller	Hamburg, Oct 15

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Elysia	Coverley	Liverpool, &c
	Baron Innerdale	McAlister	Manchester
	Linga	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Ujina for Calcutta, &c.
" Beme for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Birmingham" arrived at Suez homeward bound on the morning of the 30th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Leopolis from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant afternoon.

The Natal Line s. s. Umvoti arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Maritimi Co's steamer Sicilia, from Bombay left Aden for Suez and Genoa on the 21st instant and the same Co's steamer Caprl, left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 22.

FOR HULL.

Cornwall s—500 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Madina s—100 bales hemp, R Muncherji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Highland Monarch s—2,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Kybfels s—2,184 cwts groundnuts, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chulmleigh s—1,000 cwts mowrasseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 976 cwts myrabollams, S Ooverji and Co; 1,006 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 200 bales hemp, 55 bales cotton, C Pemji and Co; 55 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Wardha s—300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 50 tons old iron K M Nathoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—2,953 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bangoon Maru s—222 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bangoon Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bangoon Maru s.—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bangoon Maru s.—300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, R.D. Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bangoon Maru s.—100 bales cotton, M.B. Kaisha.

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White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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The Dairymaids	...	Paul Reubens
The Gay Parisienne	...	I. Caryll
Dorothy	...	A. Cellier
The Shop Girl	...	I. Caryll
The Circus Girl	...	I. Caryll
The Messenger Boy	...	L. Monckton
Three Little Maids	...	P. Reubens
A Runaway Girl	...	I. Caryll
The Girl from Kays	...	I. Caryll
Duchess of Dantsic	...	I. Caryll
Veronique	...	A. Messager
The Cingallee	...	L. Monckton
Earl and the Girl	...	I. Caryll
The Orchid	...	I. Caryll
The Spring Chicken	...	L. Monckton
Merry Widow	...	F. Lehar
Lady Madcap	...	Paul Reubens
Miss Hook of Holland	...	P. Reubens
My Mimosa Maid	...	P. Reubens
The Artiste Model	...	G. Jones
The Gay Gordons	...	P. Reubens
The Islander	...	P. Farraday

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 23rd Nov. 1912.

JEWEL-LORE.

WHO can explain the fascination which precious stones possess? Their value alone can scarcely account for the admiration and longing which they inspire, many a substance equally rare and costly fails to arouse similar feelings. The primitive instinct of adornment is not a sufficient reason for the passion of covetousness with which a lover of gems gazes at a perfect specimen, for imitations which defy detection leave the wearer unmoved, although to admiring lookers-on the effect may be impressive and splendid. There must then, be some truth in the old idea that jewels are possessed of a distinct individuality, that each gem has well-defined characteristics, and an influence for good or evil over its wearer or possessor. The elemental spirits which lurk in precious stones own but a narrowed power in these days, for they rule chiefly over a world of women. But there was a time when their sway extended over men also, when bright jewels gleamed on masculine fingers and were set in the hilt of sword and rapier. Perhaps we have become over-bold. Why should we disdain the aid of these familiar spirits? Do we never need the courage and secrecy in dangerous enterprise which the blood-stone brings? The ruby which bestows the priceless gift of forgetfulness, the sardonyx which ensures conjugal felicity, the amethyst, "which being worn makyth men sober and staied, and preserveth from drunkenness and too much sleep," How have we dared to denude the armoury of our moral welfare of such weapons? We would scarcely select repentance and innocence as the most beloved of virtues, but the power to confer these somewhat contradictory boons lies with the diamond, the most popular of all precious stones. In the history of the most famous diamonds there has indeed been room enough for any quantity of repentance, but of innocence we can find scarcely a trace.

Bloodshed and crime have followed on the discovery of the treasure; and every stage of its existence has been marked by misfortune. Uneasy possessors have, in turn, gloated over it with desperate and apprehensive joy, and have hardly known whether to be glad or sorry when it passed into another keeping. Such a history was that of the "Regent" a diamond which began its public career in 1701. The original discoverer, a poor slave, concealed his find in a wound in the calf of his leg: in secrecy and in pain, he managed to reach Madras, where he found an English skipper to whom he revealed his treasure. The runaway was murdered by the sailor, who sold the stolen diamond to a merchant, then like another traitor, went out and hanged himself. Pitt, the grandfather of the Earl of Chatham, bought the diamond from the merchant, but his pride of possession was somewhat marred by an accusation of theft from which he cleared himself with some difficulty. Believing the stone to be unlucky, he sold it to the French Regent, and it subsequently adorned the crown of the ill-fated Louis XVI The sword-hilt of Napoleon was its next setting, but after the close of the Empeor's meteoric career it made but few public appearances and now lies in the obscurity of the vaults of the Ministry of Finance. The genius of the stone must now perforce be idle, it has but little scope now to awaken repentance for crimes inspired by its dangerous beauty. The history of the "Koh-i-nur" is another tale of strange and stormy adventure. It has passed through many vicissitudes, and has known many queer hiding-places since the days when it was proudly worn by a Mogul Emperor. These several possessors of the gem were blinded and tortured, and three times did human endurance refuse to make the submission which meant the disclosure of the hiding place. The "Mountain of Light" will never again bring perpetual darkness to the eyes which gaze upon it. In 1849 it passed into the possession of Queen Victoria, since then no calamities have been connected with its name.

The Ruby has also had many famous representatives in history, there was for instance, the great ruby which graced the iron helm of Henry V, and which received such hard knocks at the battle of Agincourt. In later years it formed the centre stone of a collar with which bluff King Hal encircled his ample neck; Elizabeth afterwards gained the possession of the long-coveted stone, and it was one of her favourite jewels. On one occasion she very nearly, but not quite, made up her mind to part with her treasure. Queen Bess wished to send a suitably magnificent present to her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, and the famous ruby suggested itself to her mind as an impressive gift. For a long time she pondered over the matter, gazing lovingly at the beautiful stone, and turning it to and fro so that its crimson rays flashed and gleamed. In the end however avarice conquered pride, and one can imagine the sigh of relief with which the covetous queen locked away her bauble. The Grand Khan, Kublai, had a kindred enthusiasm for rubies, and hearing of a wonderful stone of unparalleled size and lustre which was owned by the Ruler of Ceylon, he sent an ambassador to purchase this splendid jewel. His emissary came back crest-fallen. The price offered—the value of a city—was deemed insufficient by the owner, and the courtier returned empty-handed. Further negotiations elicited the avowal that all the treasures of the universe would be too low a price for this ancestral jewel, which Marco Polo described as being "brilliant beyond description without a single flaw, and having the appearance of a glowing fire." The strange and dramatic life-stories of these and other famous gems lead us to believe that perhaps the ancient necromancers were justified in dowering inanimate objects with a soul, and in selecting jewels as the dwelling-place of nature spirits. They held that earth, air, fire, and water, were mysteriously mingled in the composition of precious stones, and that a demi-god lurked somewhere in each shining fastness. We may scoff at the old superstitions, but even the most unimaginative person must admit that the radiations from a gem are at once forceful and uncanny, and that something more than the delight which perfect beauty brings, is awakened by the sight of a flawless stone. This 'something' is perhaps the recognition to which Pythagoras alluded, when he described the feelings with which a man looked into the depths of a gem, and encountered, with a shudder of awe, his soul's affinity, burning with a still flame in the jewel's inmost heart.

DOGS OF WAR. THE papers at Home have given a good deal of attention to a lecture by Major Richardson on the uses of dogs in war, which delivered before the Royal United Service Institution seems to have excited a great deal of interest, Major Richardson claimed that his ideas as to the use of dogs as scouts, sentries or police had passed the theoretical stage seeing that dogs are extensively employed on military and police duty all over the continent. Not only so, but their use has been proved in actual warfare, and the lecturer proceeded to narrate an incident in the Turco-Italian war, which certainly seems to supply valuable evidence of the soundness of his claims. Under cover of darkness two columns, one of 500 Turks and another of 1,000 Bedouins advanced on the Italian position at Derna. The whole of the country in this neighbourhood the lecturer described as difficult in the extreme—as without roads and crossed by a series of tracks mostly known only to natives and running on the edges of precipices. Taking every advantage, which the ground offered them, the force crawled up to the Italian position practically undisturbed. However, the Italians had sentry dogs, which were chained in kennels amongst the wire entanglements in front of the trenches, and these gave an alarm, at a time when the enemy's approach had been quite unnoticed by the soldiers. With the descent of darkness, which renders the human being so helpless, said the lecturer, the hearing and scenting powers of the dog become most acute, and while soldiers, tired out with long marching or the ardour of a campaign, may have their senses dulled, the four-footed scout will hear or "wind" the stealthy approach of an enemy's patrols long before a sentry is aware that there is anyone in the neighbourhood. After hundreds of experiments he had proved that a dog can hear at 200 or 400 yards further than a man, and when the conditions are favourable for scenting, detection will come at very great distances. The slightest suspicious noise, unheard by human ears, makes the dog watchful and restless and his fears are immediately communicated to the sentry accompanying him. Such statements as these certainly give much for reflection, and we should like to be assured that in India adequate steps are being taken to determine whether Major Richardson's ideas can be turned to any value under Indian conditions. We know that some attempt is being made in Calcutta to train dogs for police purposes, but are any experiments being made by the Army?

MOTOR SPEED LIMIT. BOMBAY has of late had sufficient experience of the results of uncontrolled motor-driving to realise the urgent necessity of effective measures so long as they have not the means of ascertaining the speed, in regard to the law, of all self-propelled vehicles, and in the meantime the street traffic is dominated by a class of men who are notoriously given to fast driving. It is useless to talk of quick movement which avoids congestion. The real limit of speed is determined by the number and movement of people who must cross the streets on foot, and where speed cannot be increased. There is really only one method of controlling speed of motor-vehicles and that is by making each one indicate the pace at which it is going, as at present it indicates its number by a ticket. There are already several inventions on the market for this purpose, but they are not equally good by day and night. They consist, for the greater part, of a small centrifugal governor in a case, which raises and lowers a small signal in the front of the car. A horizontal position indicates the speed limit. All that is required to render this device equally useful at night would be to put a pane of redglass in the semaphore arm, and to direct a ray of light through it by means of a special small reflector from one of the lanterns, or else to place the semaphore in the course of the light from a lantern. The danger to foot passengers who have to cross the street will increase in direct proportion to the increase in number of motor-cars. It will, therefore, be better for our authorities to attack the problem at once than to await the accumulation of a long death-roll which would be a standing reproach to themselves. It would only be necessary to advertise for offers of the best speed signal to fulfil the required conditions of day and night warning, in order to learn all that has been done and to be able to select the best device for the purpose.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS. WE have more than once drawn attention to the practice observed in some Courts of sentencing juvenile offenders to short terms of imprisonment. We see the same question has been raised officially in the Punjab, the Government of which province having recently referred to the matter in a note. "In the Report on administration of the Jails in the Punjab for the year 1911," said this document, attention was drawn by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the ridiculously short terms of imprisonment to which juveniles are occasionally sentenced by the subordinate Judiciary in this Province. The matter was brought to the notice of the Judges of the Chief Court, and they have now requested all the District Magistrates to take suitable steps to discourage such sentences being passed in future and to substitute other educative deterrent and punitive measures in their place." The "educative deterrent and punitive measures" will, doubtless in many cases, be difficult to devise, but the matter in question is of sufficient importance, we think, to induce the various local governments in India to take steps towards solving it. The real problem centres round children detected in petty crime and displaying tendencies of such character as to indicate that they require special treatment if they are to be prevented from embarking upon criminal careers. For such, the ordinary reformatory school as we know it, is scarely suitable for it would be unwise to a degree to condemn every boy who has committed himself, say by trivial theft, to a long period in such an institution. It may be found after enquiry that the solution really lies in unofficial co-operation, and the philanthropist who will turn his kindly impulses in this direction will deserve well of the community.

EUROPEAN TRAIN THIEVES. THE incident reported from Bengal a few days ago, in which a well-dressed European was arrested on the footboard of a moving train recalls the epidemic of train robberies which occurred in that province a few years ago. It has, always, been understood that the culprits in cases of this sort are Indians, although the ghastly tragedy perpetrated in a train near Umballa four or five years ago is still remembered. In that case a young English lady, who was proceeding to Lahore to get married, was attacked in her carriage, while she was asleep, and murdered. Of her assailants, who were Eurasians, one was afterwards hanged and the other died in jail while serving the life sentence passed on him. In the case now under notice the accused, who has described himself as a guard on the North-Western Railway, appears to have struggled before he was finally secured, and was dressed in a manner not likely to create suspicion. It has yet to be proved, of course, that he is guilty of anything more serious than travelling without a ticket; but the incident serves to show how easy it is for persons to negotiate footboards on moving trains notwithstanding all the precautions which were taken as a result of the Umballa case.

ANOTHER NEW WORD. WIRELESS telegraphy has done what many other inventions have done before it—led to the coinage of new words. To send a "marconi," or a "marconigram" or "a wireless" has, for some considerable time, been permissable, but in one of his messages yesterday, Reuter gave us the verb "to wireless," and, if we may judge from established precedents, we may conclude it will soon be an approved description of the act of sending a wireless telegram. "Wirelesses" however, is as unbeautiful a word as "wirelessed" will be when it comes to be used; and while both may be permitted as a method of saving, say in a telegraph message, we hope they will never find common use in ordinary English vocabulary. At the same time, it is on record that the words "telegraphed" and "cabled" came in for similar criticism when they were first used following on the invention of the telegraph, and later when the Atlantic cable came into operation in the sixties. It may be said, too, that in time to come when long usage has made the new words familiar to the ear and eye they may appear as little awkward as the others, although there will be always this much against them, that they will be more cumbersome in articulation and, indeed, in writing.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "India" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

Road-making parties on the Mishmi Border are now making good progress as the rivers are available for transport of supplies by boat.

Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, Epigraphist to the Government of India, died at his residence at Mambalam, Saidapet, Madras, on Thursday, at the age of 48.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE CRESCENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Unbiased at the beginning of this wonderful war, the nation gradually began to take sides with the once despised "Small States" and is now practically unanimous in acclaiming the victors. Remembering the old controversies in the Jingo days, I am almost inclined to ask myself in the plain language of Truthful James "Are things what they seem?" when I find Madame Novikoff writing to the *Times* :—"Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and I should like to express to you my gratitude for the wise and noble leading article in your issue of the 2nd instant." In the article referred to the *Times* says :—"For the third time within a century the Turkish Empire in Europe has been overrun by invading armies. For the second time in living memory a victorious host is within striking distance of Constantinople. The sword has decided, and the Turks can never again fill the great place they have held in Europe for over five hundred years. They are driven back to their final narrow corner, and another phase in the ebb and flow of conflict between East and West has been brought almost to completion. The last fortnight has closed the reddest page in European history. It has witnessed the consummation of events which began before men were filled with the unconquerable hope of the Middle Ages." Madame Novikoff answers the question which is uppermost in the minds of everybody. What is to be the future of the Turkish capital? Let the Ottomans keep it, with a limited hinterland, say some. Madame Novikoff argues now as she did in the stormy times of the later seventies that Constantinople should be converted into a free city under the guarantee of Europe, governed by an International Commission. There are now more who agree with this notion than there were when she first put it forward.

Although the friends of the discomfited Ottomans are at present far to seek, there must be many of your readers, Moslem and otherwise, who will agree with the sympathetic views expressed in the communication which I have received from that venerable publicist, Sir George Birdwood, whose activity of mind and keen interest in passing events are the wonder and admiration of all. Sir George writes:—

"Those who have read Gibbon's account of the storm, and capture of Constantinople by the Turks, after 53 days' siege, on the 29th of May 1453, and may also happen to have read Robert Fleming's 'Apocalyptical Key' and his exposition of verse 12 of Chapter XVI of the Book of Revelation—'And the Sixth Angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the Kings of the East may be prepared'—will not fail to be profoundly moved by the destruction wherein the Turkish Empire is now being overwhelmed from the Danube to the Bosphorus, and on, as is inevitable now, in my opinion, to the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. Sedan was a great tragedy, and involved the dislocation of the political organisation of Europe; but the breaking up of the Turkish Empire, 'the drying up of the Euphrates,' in the metaphorical language of Christian prophecy, menaces a most portentous strain on the traditional relations throughout the Mediterranean and Asia, to its utmost limit, that have subsisted between the great Powers of Europe, Austria, England, France and Germany, since the battle of Waterloo, nearly a century ago, the issue of which no one can for the present possibly foresee, but which will necessarily involve the future of the British Empire, for weal or woe, for another century. It is, however, the tragedy of Turkey that for the present preoccupies one's deepest feeling and thoughts. The only consolation under its crushing weight is that the rank and file of the Turkish Army has fought against its memorable destiny with all the splendid courage of the race. There has been no poltroonery except among a few of the officers of the Young Turks' party, and the patent cause of the earth-shaking catastrophe has been the utter incapacity of the 'Young Turks' in the exercise of political power, and even more markedly of administrative direction and control. They have failed as miserably as the 'Young Russians' in Persia; and it is strange that they should have proved themselves such amazing failures in every phase of the art of government, when the Japanese, and, it would seem, the Chinese, have been conspicuous successes as national rulers."

Sir George Birdwood, in his letter to me also, refers to the attacks which certain dignitaries of the Church of England have been directing against the prostrate Turks on account of their religion. "The religion of Islam," he goes on to say, "is based, exactly as our own is, on the subliminal conceptions of Israel of the Deity. He is the God, not only of Mahomet, but, and by express acknowledgment, of Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob, of David and of the Prophets, and of the Lord Christ and the Twelve Apostles; and he is none other whatsoever for the Muslims. They, in fact, hold by the conception of Israel more closely than we Christians do. Our conceptions have been Hellenised; those of the Arabs are absolutely un-Hellenised—more completely than those of Israel of the period of the genesis of Evangelical and Pauline Christianity—leaving an element of immaturity in some of the aspects in which the Almighty is conceived by Muslims. But for all that it is not for any Protestant Christian, who has broken with the tradition of the Catholic Church, and has no centre authority for the faith that is in him, to deride Muslims, even though they be Turks of Stamboul, in comparison with Christians—especially if those Greeks be residents of 'the Phanar!'"

THE INDIAN ELEMENT AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

In one of the series of articles in the *Times* on Indian Financial Management the writer, as to whose identity there is a great deal of speculation, is careful to disclaim any imputation of bad motives to Lord Morley and Lord Crewe. "They have to depend entirely upon their expert advisers. Almost simultaneously with the radical changes in the India Office which have induced the abuses there has been a systematic reduction of the Indian element in the Finance Committee in the Finance Committee of the India Office, the last, and by no means the least mischievous part of the general policy of this Government being to prefer in the direction of Indian affairs those who have no experience of India." Whatever may be said about the general policy of the present Government they certainly laid themselves open to censure when on the retirement of Lord Inchcape they chose as his successor a gentleman possessing no direct knowledge of Indian conditions, and thereby established a new precedent. From at any rate 1874 one of the two financial members of the Secretary of State's Council had always been in India—the late Mr. A. Cassels, the late Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith, Mr. R. Hardie and Sir James Mackay. Why this arrangement has been departed we have never been told. I do not find among Anglo-Indians here any disposition to regard as at all a good thing the fact that now for the first time all the departmental secretaryships at the India Office except the Military Department are in the hands of men "who have no experience of India." I should have thought that it did not matter very much so long as the Secretary of State was surrounded in his Council by men who have had experience of India. But I am told by those who are in a position to know about the inner workings of the governmental machinery that it matters a great deal and that the wholesale exclusion of men with Indian experience from the secretaryships is not at all likely to be to the advantage of India. Apropos, Sir William Lee-Warner's connection with the India Office will terminate in a few days. On his retirement from the I.C.S. in 1895 he became Secretary of the Political Department, a post he exchanged for a seat in the Council ten years ago on the retirement of another distinguished Bombay official, Sir James Peile.

HOPE FOR PERSIA.

Without hesitation Colonel G. Waters declared, in the course of his lecture to the Persian Society on November 1, that in spite of the present lamentable condition of their country, there are potentialities in the character of the Persian people which warrant the belief of a future in store for them comparable with their great past. The country which produced Nadir Shah has not exhausted its possibilities, and history may repeat itself. Colonel Waters' lecture, however, was not essentially political. It was more concerned with the people and their language, and, coming from an experienced traveller and a good linguist, proved to be not only informing but entertaining. It was something of a novelty for some of the audience to hear that the scent of the roses and the song of the nightingles could be regarded as grievances; but they were assured that the former induced a sense of suffocation and the latter banished sleep. A first acquaintance with the Persians in time of famine and devoted work on their behelf, impressed Colonel Waters with the gratitude which sympathetic kindness evokes, even if the Persian be a past master in hyperbole. Those in the audience who were specially interested in his enumeration of Persian words which stand unchanged in our own language to-day—among them "balcony" and "assassin"—were encouraged to pursue their linguistic studies still further by taking advantage of a course of lectures on the Persian language which has been arranged by the Persian Society.

THE HOSPITALITY OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JHALAWAR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jhalawar took his duties as host very seriously yesterday when he entertained a large number of guests at 21, Cromwell-road. He scarcely left his position at the head of the stairs, though his emissaries were busy throughout all the rooms, for his cordial welcome to the arriving guests was only just finished when he began to speed the parting guests. It was in no sense a perfunctory welcoming or speeding of guests; there was personality in it, and the spontaneous kindliness of the hospitality lasted beyond the good-byes by reason of the scent which the host insisted on sprinking on hands and handkerchiefs. Not music, but scientific experiments for those who cared to see them, formed the attractions of the gathering in addition to tea and talk. Sir William Crooke's demonstration of liquid crystals proved most interesting; Professor Waller showed by means of an electric light and a jerk the action of a human heart and a dog's heart, and the formidable looking bull-dog which appeared quite willing to play his part for the entertainment of the guests, afterwards in correct canine fashion joined the audience in their approval of the feats of a conjuror. Professor C. V. Boys's demonstrations with soap films afforded great pleasure to those who could get near enough to see the beautiful colouring. Science was well represented among the guests, also music, art, medicine, and literature, and a number of Indian ladies as well as many Indian students were present. A list of guests—though incomplete—was given to everyone on arrival. Among those present were Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, Sir Alexander and Lady Mackenzie, Sir Henry Miers, Sir Norman and Lady Lockyer, Sir Harry Johnston, Admiral Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Seymour and Lady King, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George and Lady Reid, the Raj Rajeshwar Limbdi, Professor Capper, Sir William Warner, Sir Thomas and Lady Bayley, Sir Stuart and Lady Bayley, Sir M. M. Bhagnagree, Miss Beck, and Dr. Pollen.

21, CROMWELL-ROAD—INDIAN THE BUREAU.

Since 21, Cromwell-road was first the expense of Indian revenues, not been wanting, but many among gathering of Indian students who Caxton Hall on Monday to make grievances are constantly to be the spacious accommodation and friendliness of the ground and first the building. It seems a pity, by that the house has not yet received name; it should not have been wit of man—or woman—to devise one. Criticism is not directed against occupants of the ground and first floor—is, the Northbrook Society and the Indian Association. This fact was perfectly clear by the malcontents, who their appreciation of the excellent that is carried on by these two societies, grievances of the assembled students with the Central Bureau of Education, is on the second floor at 21, Cromwell-

TANCES.

, Nov. 16.

Remittances to the

...financial ...during	£15,500,000
...sold... ...mate.	£ 13,268,043
	£ 1,929,583
Nov.	£ 359,128
...	£ 2,231,057

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comes news that Campaine-ships, one of them of 500 rying forty guns, has been Donegal. So lavish is he alth the Lord-Deputy vainly in a few days he has spent bary ducats and Spanish is Killybegs of his splend- set has been given in his uspices of the High Const- Campaine's good health was d he afterwards sailed away ...ed to the temptation of ce of pirates was overawed he was destined to be rude-

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Since 21, Cromwell-road was first

(Continued on page 6.)

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO MAKE PEACE FAILS.

Bulgarian Terms Rejected by the Porte.

20,000 TURKISH CASUALTIES AT MONASTIR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.

The Porte has rejected Bulgaria's terms and has ordered Nazim Pasha to resume operations.

SOFIA, Nov. 21.

The Bulgarian conditions do not in any way partake of the character of an ultimatum and it is quite open to the Porte to make counter-proposals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.

The Bulgarians' conditions for an armistice are the surrender of Adrianople and Scutari, the withdrawal of the Turkish Fleet from the Black Sea, the cessation of the despatch of troops to Chataljs and the cessation of the work of building fortifications.

BELGRADE, Nov. 21.

Fighting continues around Monastir with the entrenched garrison of which up to the present 20,000 have been captured with forty-six guns. It is estimated that 20,000 Turks were killed and wounded. The Servian losses were less but still very heavy.

ANOTHER GREEK SUCCESS.

ATHENS, Nov. 21.

About 30,000 of the Turkish Monastir army, united by the Servians, fled via Florina, which the Greek Army occupied yesterday, capturing quantities of *materiel* and ammunition.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Eleven Greek warships, with four transports, have effected a landing of troops on Mitylene. The Greek Crown Prince has occupied Porina after routing 30,000 Turks.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Four Bulgarian torpedo boats attacked the Turkish warship "Hamidieh" forty miles from Varna.

It is admitted in Sofia, that the torpedo-boats returned with funnels damaged though it is believed that the "Hamidieh" was sunk. But the captain of the latter vessel reports to Constantinople that he sank two of the torpedo boats, the "Hamidieh" being slightly damaged by another.

LATER.

The warship "Hamidieh" was towed in at the stern. She had apparently been disabled. She was immediately docked. The Commander eulogises the conduct of the crew.

DEFENCE OF CHATALJA.

Bulgarians' Unexpected Retirement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.

The cannonade was resumed last night more violently than ever.

The correspondents at Chatalja declare that excessive optimism has followed excessive gloom, and the Turks' bands are playing for the first time since Lule Burgas.

The correspondents are astounded at the withdrawal of the Bulgarians from the position they had captured, as the Turks, had all reserves and had made preparations for retirement. The *morale* of the Turks now at its highest.

Reserves are now entrenched on high ground on the Turkish right.

General Hochwaerter, who is in command describes the position at present as a stalemate, neither side being able to advance.

SOFIA, Nov. 22.

Regarding the position. It is understood that hostilities will not be resumed.

It is believed that Bulgaria is dissatisfied with the Powers and will modify her demands.

[illegible]LE.

[illegible]OPLE Nov. 22.

[illegible]ing the Adrianople question the title of Ghazi, in recognition of his defence.

[illegible]RESPONDENT.)

[illegible]MADRAS), Nov. 21.

[illegible]count of the inclemency of the Bakri-Id festival [illegible]h, a place at a distance [illegible]ointed for annual prayers [illegible]hallas at their respective [illegible]nnually large gathering [illegible], where at 10 a. m. before [illegible]was opened for the relief [illegible]wounded. Subscriptions [illegible]mounted to Rs. 5,100. A [illegible]d been collected by the [illegible] the price of which will [illegible]e Turkish Consul, Madras.

[illegible]SION TO TURKEY.

[illegible] members of the Anjuman [illegible]t instant a resolution was [illegible]asanali Sulemanji, hosiery [illegible]is generous gift to the above [illegible]len sweaters, 300 woolen [illegible]rs of woollen gloves and 300 [illegible] roughly valued at Rs. 2,700.

[illegible]ENCH TARIFF.

PARIS, Nov. 21,

[illegible] of Commerce has introduced [illegible]mber a Bill providing for the [illegible]mission into France of various [illegible]ndian silks intended to be em-

[illegible]RNEGIE CHARITIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

[illegible]rporation administering Mr. Carne-[illegible]actions has decided to pension, with [illegible]5,000 dollars annually, Ex-Presidents [illegible]ited States and the widows of Ex-

[illegible]CURES not a cough. On [illegible] bronchial tubes grows [illegible] the popular Indian [illegible]e and heal the sore [illegible]fates.—MADON,

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Should we Contribute Further to Imperial Defence?

THE INDIAN VIEW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Fell, in the House of Commons, to-day, said that it would be within the competence of the Government of India, or the India Office, to raise the question of an offer of "Dreadnoughts" by India, though a definite offer could not be made without the approval of the Secretary of State.

The question had not been raised. He understood that the view of the Indian authorities was that India's share in the scheme of the defence expenses of the Empire was on a sufficiently high scale and, if possible, should not be increased.

STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Harold Baker, replying to Sir Edward Carlile in the House of Commons to-day, said that the representations by Lord Ampthill, Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Indian students, against the ignoring of the committee with regard to the appointment of Mr. Mallet, were under consideration, as also was the subject of the committee's functions.

Mr. Mallet will act as guardian to about a hundred students and will advise others daily.

The number of Indian students in the United Kingdom was from 1,700 to 1,800.

FINANCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

In reply to Mr. George Faber Mr. Harold Baker said that the Government of India had made recommendations on the subject of possible alterations in the functions and status of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in India. Correspondence was proceeding on the subject.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.

The Duke of Connaught, in the Speech from the Throne, said that the Conference between the Canadian Ministers and the Imperial Ministers in London, had disclosed conditions which rendered it imperative to strengthen the Naval forces of the Empire without delay.

His advisers were of opinion that Canada, at this juncture, could afford reasonable and necessary aid, and a Bill would be introduced into the Canadian Parliament accordingly.

SHIPWRECK STORY.

Narratives of Passengers of the "Oravia."

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The passengers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s liner "Oravia," which was wrecked on the Falkland Isles on November 12th, have arrived at Punta Arenas.

They report that the vessel struck a rock in snow and darkness through which it was impossible to see. Wireless messages were sent out which brought whale boats to the rescue after three hours. These took off the passengers, crew and mails. The "Oravia" foundered and her cargo was lost.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

Notable Event to take place in 1915.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

The proposal of Sir Thomas Lipton to hold an International Yacht Race at San Francisco in 1915 has been accepted in New York.

THE UNKNOWN AIRSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Churchill, in a written answer in the House of Commons to-day, said he had ascertained that an unknown aircraft had been heard over Sheerness on the evening of October 14th. Flares had been lighted at Eastchurch, but the aircraft did not land.

No information was available which indicated its nationality.

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA.

PEKING, Nov. 21.

The Foreign Minister visited the Russian Legation and asked for a definition of boundaries as affected by the Russo-Mongolian Convention, and advanced a number of suggestions and contentions practically amounting to the opening of negotiations regarding the Convention, the outcome of which, it is hoped, will dispel the anti-Russian agitation which is still seething in the province.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Betting on the Manchester November Handicap is as follows:—13 to 2 against Major Symons, and Marcolica.

8 to 1 against Wagstaff,
9 to 1 against Dalmatian,
10 to 1 against Lavolt,
100 to 7 against Macherry, and Rathlea,
25 to 1 against Direction.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The probable starters are as follows :—

Marcolica	Robbins ;
Rathlea	Wootton ;
Wolf Land	Trigg ;
Bolide II.	Jelliss ;
Papavero	Clark ;
Election	W. Huxley ;
Fort	Wheatley ;
Dalmatia	Heckford ;
Lavolt	Whalley ;
Wegstaff	Foy ;
Columbus	Winter ;
Major Symons	Donoghue ;
Montry	Clout ;
MacSherry	Herbert ;
St. Alphonso	Watson ;
Direction	Cooper.

Information reached the Howrah District Police on Thursday, from Uluberia, to the effect that a skirmish had taken place on the previous day between a number of Hindus and Mahomedans at Uluberia, in connection with Bakr-Id, and that a serious riot was apprehended. Mr. Harman, Deputy Superintendent of the Howrah District Police, accompanied by Inspector Everett in charge of fifty men of the armed police, left for Uluberia.

THE AGRA TRAGEDY.

A Grave and Unexpected Development.

LIEUT. CLARKE ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The *Pioneer* gives following further details of the tragedy in Agra:—On Sunday night, Mrs. and Miss Clarke were sleeping in their bungalow, 135, Cantonments. Lieut. Clarke, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, was out. Miss Clarke awoke and saw a man standing over her. She was not certain as to whether she saw another man or not. She screamed out and the man ran out. She found that her mother had been badly wounded on the head. She bandaged her, and awaited her father, who arrived in about half an hour. Medical aid was summoned. Mrs. Clarke died the following afternoon of her injuries.

Lieut. Clarke has subsequently been placed under arrest. It is alleged that his relations with his wife had been very bad and that he is implicated in the murder. No property was stolen from the house. The bull-dog in the house is said to have kept quiet all the time. Lieut. Clarke has been put up before the Cantonment Magistrate and has been remanded.

RANGOON RAILWAY SUIT.

Co-operative Stores Manager Sues President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 21.

In the Chief Court to-day, the suit filed by Mr. C. O'Donoghue against the Burma Railway Co-operative Stores Society, Ltd., for Rs. 28,857-10 came up for hearing.

The plaintiff was for about twelve years a driver on the Burma Railways on a salary (with overtime) of Rs. 450 a month, and he conceived the idea of forming the society for the benefit of railway employes. By canvassingly for shareholders he obtained the necessary shares and the society was registered with 2,000 shares at Rs. 10 each. It was agreed by the subscribers in writing, after he took 500 shares, that he should be the secretary and managing director on a salary of Rs. 450 per month for five years. At a meeting on May 28 last, plaintiff had been given a free hand to make out indents to the extent of £3,000, and manage the business, and he indented for goods and spent Rs. 5,857 of his own. About June 12, Mr. Wilcocks, Agent of the Burma Railway Co., addressed a letter to the shareholders, making allegations derogatory to and disparaging plaintiff, saying that he had instructed him not to issue more shares and telling them not to buy more stores, and suggesting, in fact, that the plaintiff be ousted out of his position. Mr. Wilcocks, a week later, withdrew from the presidentship, and on August 10, plaintiff, at an illegally constituted meeting of the directors, at which Mr. Cantrell presided, was dismissed, without notice or compensation. Plaintiff sued in his claim as follows :—(1) Rs. 5,857, less, due on 500 shares in his name, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 857-10 ; (2) 100 shares bought by him subsequently, Rs. 1,000 ; (3) 10 months' services whilst promoting the society and acting as secretary and managing directors, Rs. 450 a month, Rs. 4,500 ; (4) damages for breach of contract, wrongful dismissal, four years' and two months' salary Rs. 22,500. Total Rs. 28,857-10.

The plaint has been admitted and a notice issued to defendant.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Application in the Jagatshi Riot Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

After the long vacation the High Court reopened to-day. All the judges have come back except Mr. Justice Woodroffe, who is in England on six months' leave.

An important application was made to-day, before Justices Sharfudin and Coxe, who presided over the Criminal Appellate Bench, on behalf of Dyanand Swami and ten others who had been convicted by the Additional District Magistrate of Sylhet of rioting, and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. This is known as the Asram Riot case and in connection with an affair at Jagatshi, in the sub-division of Moulvi Bazar, district of Cachar. The accused were convicted of assaulting Mr. Beaumont, Assistant Police Superintendent, with a trident when he went to Asram to execute a warrant.

Their Lordships sent for the records of the case.

MADRAS AS A MAIL ROUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The Government of India have authorised the running of a postal special train every Friday, from the 6th December for the conveyance of the outward foreign mails from Madras to Bombay. The train will leave Madras at 11 a. m. and reach Bombay at noon on the following day. "Having recognised the fact that outward foreign mails from this Presidency are important enough to require this much too long delayed concession, let as hope", says the *Madras Mail* that the Postal Department will not much longer remain blind to the fact that with this special service now established both ways between Madras and Bombay, this is the best and most expenditious route for the Burma mails, as well as for the Eastern foreign mails.

ALLEGED MURDER IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

A Mahomedan crier in a mosque in Ghorpuri bazaar has been arrested in connection with the murder of a Mahomedan woman, whom he is alleged to have stabbed to death in a fit of jealousy. The accused, whose name is Syed Abdullah, made a confession before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, admitting his guilt.

For some time past Japanese and Swedish matches have been sharply competing for supremacy in India, but owing to the rate-war between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the British India line freight on matches has become so low that Japanese exporters can afford to sell at a cheaper price, and the Swedish article is now being driven out of the market.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Dhoraji Middle School.

PRIZE DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 21.

At Dhoraji last Saturday afternoon, the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen and the members of the teaching staffs of the seven local schools met in the central hall of the Dhoraji Middle School to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful students in their annual examination. Mr. Jagjivan Trikamji Kothare presided and the educational inspector, Mr. Chhotalal Chunilal Sutariya, B. A., was present.

A programme of English, Gujarati, Sanskrit and Persian recitations and dialogues was gone through by the students. Then the headmaster read the report of the school for the past seven years, which stated that it was founded on the 1st August 1884, the date of the accession of his Highness the Chief of the State. The school began with the modest number of 24 boys and only one standard, but rose in six months to the rank of an A. V. School teaching 57 students in three standards, and made steady progress till in August last it had 126 students on its rolls, the highest on record. The present number is 129, 25 of whom are Brahmins, 42 Jains, 32 other Hindoos and 16 Mahomedans. The teaching staff consists of seven members.

The income from school-fees at present stands at about Rs. 1,400 per annum. The net annual expenditure after the maintenance of the school was at first Rs. 1,000 per annum but since it came under State control his Highness has been pleased to increase the sum to Rs. 2,250 per annum. The Chief is trying to secure the best of talent for teaching purposes and with this end in view has improved the position and prospects of the staff. His Highness has introduced English teaching side by side with Gujarati even from the very first standard in the Monghiba Girls' High School in Gondal. The report ended with thanks to the president, the school staff, and the gentlemen present.

ANOTHER TRAIN CASE.

Application for Transfer Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The Allahabad High Court has rejected the application of the Local Government, for transfer from Moradabad of the case of assault on a European lady in a railway train between Moradabad and Chandousi on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The grounds were that the case was the second of its kind within a short period, that it had caused great excitement in the locality, and the transfer was necessary in the interests of the public. Mr. Justice Banerji held that there was no reason to apprehend failure of justice and ordered the case to be tried at Moradabad.

LADIES' MEETING AT DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 22.

Nawabjadi Amina Banu, daughter of late Nawab Sir Ashanulla Bahadur, called a meeting of ladies of the Nawab family in connection with the Turkish Relief Fund. About a hundred attended.

The Nawabjadi presided, and addressing the ladies, said that though it was their Id day, it was to them the day of *Karbala*. Their brethren in Turkey were dying the death of martyrs in defending their hearths and homes, their faith, and the honour of their Amir-ul-Momenin, Caliph of Islam, custodian of their holy places, against the unjust attacks of four European Powers. As purdanashin ladies they could do nothing but shed tears and pray for the success of the Turks, and send money to help the sufferers, the wounded, the orphans and the widows. Help from all parts of India was being sent, even beggars had contributed their mite ; it was pity and shame, she declared, that nothing more substantial than lip sympathy had emanated from Dacca, but she hoped something real would yet be done for their brethren in Turkey. The Nawabjadi herself subscribed Rs. 1,000, and the ladies and their tenants Rs. 500, Rs. 1,250 being actually collected.

Attempts are being made to hold similar meetings in different mohallas of the town.

BOYCOTT DAY PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe, an application was made on behalf of Moulvi Leakat Hossein, a Swadeshi preacher, against an order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicting him under the Police Act of violating the order of the Police Commissioner and sentencing him to pay a fine of one hundred rupees. A notice was served on the petitioner by the Police Commissioner not to come out with a procession on the 7th August, Boycott Anniversary day. With a view to test the legality of the order, the petitioner disobeyed the order and was convicted. It was pointed out that the order was illegal, as it was served individually, and not promulgated publicly as required by Section 4.

Their Lordships issued a rule to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 22.

Babu Jagannath Das. B.A., L.T., of Queen's College, Benares, has lodged a complaint under Section 500, I. P. C., against Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor and printer of the *Leader* of Allahabad, for having published in one of its issues in September, and in October 2nd, 1912, correspondence alleged to be defamatory to the complainant, and for not disclosing the name of the correspondent.

The case was to have come up for hearing to-day before the Joint Magistrate, Benares, but it has been postponed till to-morrow.

BAKRI-ID TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 22.

What otherwise would have taken the shape of a serious riot was averted by the timely aid of the police on Bakri-Id day, when there was some trouble between Hindu and Mohamedan residents of Chetganj on the question of cow-killing.

The police chalanned about half a dozen people, who were let off by the District Magistrate to-day.

Twelve hundred Ghurka and Bhootya coolies, in charge of Capt. R. S. Kennedy, I.M.S., are being sent in two batches of six hundred each, from Darjeeling, to join the Abor and Dehong survey parties to Kobo and Sakhiwa ghat respectively.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

MARKED EFFECTS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Several Native Craft and two Launches Sunk.

SEVEN KHALASIS REPORTED MISSING.

The storm which burst over Bombay late on Thursday night, gave us all the experiences of a heavy monsoon season. Heavy rain and high wind prevailed for many hours and in the harbour the native craft suffered more severely then in any storm which Bombay has experienced for many years. The storm arose from a cyclonic disturbance of unusual violence, the centre of which was at one time only 50 miles distant from Bombay. It was the more destructive on account of the direction of the wind, which blew with great force straight up the harbour, scattering everything in the shape of small craft on either side.

As usual in such conditions, native craft suffered more heavily than they need have done had they paid attention to the cautionary signal. This was hoisted at 1-15 p. m. on Thursday, on receipt of a telegram that a cyclonic storm was only 200 miles from Bombay. However, many craft remained in the harbour in spite of it, with the result that about twenty were sunk or broken up, and two launches, one steam and the other a motor, were lost. Fortunately, however, the loss of life was small, the majority of the crews either succeeding in getting ashore or being picked up by other vessels.

Rain fell at intervals all day on Thursday, but late in the afternoon it settled down and increased in intensity. It assumed the dimensions of a downpour by early evening, and continued with brief intermissions throughout the night. There had been some wind, but this developed strongly very early on Friday morning when people woke to find the city in the grip of a heavy storm.

Houses in exposed situations were badly affected. The lower storeys were flooded, and much inconvenience was experienced on this account. The streets in the Fort, though slushy, were fairly free from water, though there were bad patches in places and it was not always possible to move short distances without difficulty.

A typical storm picture was to be seen yesterday morning from the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder. A heavy sea was running in the harbour and through the driving mist of rain vessels, big and small, were seen rolling at their moorings. Close inshore were many country craft, one of the pilot schooners and an excise yacht all of which were making bad weather of it. The prows in particular were rolling and pitching heavily and, as may be judged from the foundering of many of them, their crews had a bad time. One of these craft sank at her moorings at about half-past seven and another soon after nine o'clock. In the latter instance the crew clung to the mast and rigging for over an hour before all but two were rescued by a steam launch which approached the submerged vessel with difficulty.

Looking seawards, little could be been. Even the great mail steamer was obscured by the rain which drove smartly across the Harbour. On the Bunder itself the effects of the storm were very marked. Most of the extensive area was under water, in some places two or three feet deep, and along the entire length of the sea-wall, from the front near the Yacht Club to the Battery heavy seas continually broke over on to the road.

Looking seawards from the Kennedy Sea Face, too, the spectator was able to witness a sight rarely seen at this time of the year. A heavy sea was running in the Bay and here it was possible to admire a really inspiring sight without being reminded of the perils which accompany storm, for there were no craft of any sort visible.

The greatest inconvenience was caused to the business community. The sea was so rough that for some time it was impossible to land passengers and mails from the "Salsette." People did not get their letters until the evening.

PROWS SUNK AT APOLLO BUNDER.

We are able to give a narrative of events at Apollo Bunder early on Friday morning, which is based on the statements of an eye-witness.

The wind began to blow with great violence about four o'clock. But it was not until seven, that it was possible to see anything of what was happening in the harbour. Then when the darkness was lifted the harbour was seen to contain a large number of native craft, which had run inshore at various Bunders and at the near islands for shelter. The first casualty to occur was that to the steam launch the "Lurine," a white vessel of some size belonging to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusji & Co., trading as the Cooper Landing Co., which was opposite the Yacht Club, and going towards the Customs Bunder. She was suddenly seen to pitch forward and go down.

Only her mast-head could be seen above the water. Her tindal, Damia Babaji afterwards said that about six-thirty he decided that in view of the heavy weather it would be best to pick up his anchor and make for the Customs Bunder. This he was trying to do, when the launch fell foul of a Port Trust dredger and sank close to Ballard Pier. Her position is now marked by a buoy. At the same time spectators at Apollo Bunder saw a man in the water clinging to a spar, and apparently he came from the "Lurine." He was being taken by the tide towards Ballard Pier, but luckily he was carried close to "Lot's Wife," the Salt Department boat, and a man holding out a long bamboo to him, he was taken aboard. All the men of the "Lurine" were rescued being picked up by various vessels.

Soon after this the centre of interest shifted to a line of five prows, which was some distance out. About half-past eight the prow nearest the Apollo Bunder was seen to be in difficulties. First her anchor seemed to drag, then she rapidly became water-logged and quickly sank close to her moorings. Three of her crew got aboard a neighbouring prow while the others took to the rigging clinging to the mast. In this dangerous and uncomfortable position the five men had to remain for about an hour. Three launches were sent out from the Government Dockyard to their rescue, but so heavy was the sea that they had to return without going very far from shore. Presently, however, the launch "Aid" made a second attempt and succeeded in reaching the prow. She took four of the men aboard, but unfortunately the fifth (Laxman Sakhis, 35), was lost. A rope had been thrown to him and he was being drawn towards the launch when a heavy sea struck him and washed him away. He was not seen again, although a search was made.

VENTURESOME POLICE.

In the meantime two young policemen had had an exciting adventure. Seeing a tony alongside Apollo Bunder steps, they decided to put out in this to the rescue of the men on the prow. They promptly got aboard and put off. Other people ashore shouted to them that their effort was worse than useless, merely endangering themselves without rendering any assistance, but they refused to be dissuaded and held on. They had not gone far, of course, before they found themselves at the mercy of the tide and without going anywhere near the sunken prow were drifting towards Ballard Pier. Fortunately, as they neared it, the "Aid" put out for her second trip was just in time to pick them up, and save them from being dashed by the tide against the masonry. One of the pair injured his right foot as he went aboard getting it crushed between the tony and the side of the launch.

Soon after this more prows were seen to go down from Apollo Bunder. The first was one of the prows alongside that the first to go went down and later another further to the south. Three vessels could be seen anchored off Dolphin Beacon which is opposite Grant's Buildings, Colaba. About nine o'clock very heavy rain came on and it was impossible to see far out to sea. The three prows were lost to view and when again the curtain of rain, and mist lifted, there were only two.

WRECKAGE AT BALLARD PIER.

Later in the morning, it was worth while to pay a visit to Ballard Pier for a sight of the wreckage strewn about the masonry, and floating for several yards along its edge. Near here, two or three prows, a steam launch and the motor-launch "Vishnu" owned by Messrs. Cox and Co. had gone down. The latter which was anchored close to the shore was driven against the masonry and smashed to pieces. A good sized piece torn from her deck was visible high and dry, and several yards from the water. A prow loaded with deepers which the previous day had been discharging cargo had also gone. This went down close to the New Dock where also a good deal of earthwork had been washed away from the dam. Not far from the pier again, two lighters belonging to the P. and O. Company and loaded with 150 tons of coal, went down and on their crews being mustered afterwards it was found that two were missing. Other prows were sunk at various points along the eastern coast of the island.

FOUR MEN MISSING FROM MAZAGON.

Baboo Pandu, tindal of Pathemari, No. 3339, reports that he anchored his craft off the Mazagon fishing-stakes last evening. At 10 a.m. she sank where she was moored, taking with her his cargo of 2,000 earthen chatties. One of the kalassis Appa Ramji managed to get hold of a tony, and drifted to Peerpao, where he got ashore. The tindal and three other kalassis are missing.

The list of vessels lost, as notified to the police last night, consisted of two launches, fourteen prows, and two tonies. The number of human casualties was one man lost and four missing.

The amount of damage, which was caused on land was only slight. The wrecking of the University Mandap on Kennedy Sea Face, which disorganised the arrangements for the examination of seven hundred students, probably caused the greatest inconvenience. Some telephone poles were blown down in a few places, causing temporary interruption of the service, and a few trees were uprooted; otherwise little damage has been reported.

THE LATE MAIL.

The greatest inconvenience was caused to business people in the city by the late delivery of the mail. The "Salsette" anchored at nine o'clock off Middle Ground, but the seas were so high that it was impossible, of course, to think of landing passengers or mails at Ballard Pier. Further, it was not considered safe for the ship to leave her anchorage in order to go to the usual monsoon anchorage at Sea Buoy. It was not for some hours that she was able to do this, and she landed passengers for special trains at 1-45 p.m. It was sometime later before other passengers and mails came off. The first mails reached the shore about half-past three, but a number of offices did not obtain their letters until as late as six o'clock.

Captain Lewellin, of the "Salsette," reported that the vessel experienced moderate to fresh N. E. winds, moderate sea to Longitude 68·15 E., when weather conditions became disturbed and during Thursday night, the ship crossed the path of a cyclonic disturbance of large area probably travelling N. N. West. Heavy rain was experienced making the coast.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS UPSET.

The heavy rains flooded and rendered quite untenable the large mandap which had been erected on the Kennedy Sea Face for the University Examinations. In the evening, there were about seven hundred candidates sitting for the B.A., B. Sc. and L. C. E. examinations. There was a slight drizzling rain at the start which did not affect them much, but about 5 p.m, when it started raining heavily the candidates had finished their work hurriedly on account of the wet which of course entered the mandap. Many of them finished their papers half an hour before the allotted time 5-30 p. m.

The papers in English composition and compulsory second languages which were to be set on Friday, have to be postponed till to-day and the candidates have been duely informed by the University Registrar, Khan BhadurFardunji M. Dastur that the first two-hundred and fifty candidates should be present at the University Buildings and the rest at the St. Xavier's College for those papers at 10-30 a. m. to-day, Saturday.

For the L. C. E. examination there were only 25 candidates to whom papers were set in the University Buildings yesterday.

It has been decided to hold all the subsequent examination which commence from Monday next in the University Building with the exception of the second LL.B. examination which will be held in the Library Hall of the St. Xavier's College.

The Harbour Police Superintendent Walton, Inspector Flanagan and other officers, were constantly in attendance at the various bunders during the day, and did every thing that was possible to render assistance to the tindals and their kalassis.

DAMAGE AT THE COTTON GREEN.

There is a smaller quantity of cotton than is usual at this time of the year on the Cotton Green at Colaba, as owing to the late rains, cotton has not been coming in so fast as in normal years. It is estimated that the green contains about 50,000 bales and part of the green is under water, in some places to the depth of six inches. This water has caused a good deal of damage to those bales which are lying on the ground, but as the stocks had been covered with tarpaulins, it is believed that little damage has been done by falling rain. The total damage is estimated to extend to two lakhs of rupees, the principal sufferers being Messrs. Dallaporte and Patel (who have 1,600 bales of American cotton, which was more damaged than any other on account of its loose condition). Messrs. Khaimji and Vishram (with 20,000 bales), Messrs. Volkart Bros., Messrs. Ralli Bros., Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., Messrs. Breul and Co., and Messrs. Gill and Co.

THE NEW PILOT SCHOONER.

In the afternoon, the new pilot schooner, which was on duty at the pilot station, was in difficulties and lost a boat and the Port Trust tug "Rose" was sent out to her assistance. She was brought into harbour, and is now lying off Mazagon. The old schooner was sent out in her place.

AT MAIDANIA.

Maidania suffered heavily so far as the pointing and scene decorations are concerned, and it was thought advisable to close the grounds last night. The damage will be made good by to-day, and the Carnival, will be held according to the advertisement.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH INDIA.

Torrential Showers Result in Serious Overflows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22,

The "Madras Mail" publishes the following—Madurantakam, 21st November.—A slight breach on the South Indian Railway line was reported on Wednesday. It was only a small part of the damage that has been inflicted on the taluq and neighbourhood of Madurantakam. This taluq has shared in the generall rainfall of the south during the last few days and a large tank was full to overflowing early last week. There was, however, nothing extraordinary about its condition till Tuesday night, when the water began to rise in alarming fashion. The P. W. D. Sub-divisional Officer, whose headquarters are Chingleput, inspected it on Tuesday afternoon, when the overflow at Calingula was only two feet. On Wednesday afternoon things had assumed so serious an aspect that the Tahsildar had to wire for him to return, in order that they might concert measures for the relief of the pressure on the tank band. The water rose four feet in the tank, whose circumference is something like seven miles. By six on Wednesday evening the level of the tank was seven feet above the ordinary level and by ten at night it had risen to over nine feet, which was above the highest flood mark that had ever been reached in 1884.

TANKS BURST.

News is already beginning to come in, of the bursting of various tanks all over the taluq, and the position in some villages must be serious. To-day (Thursday) has passed with hardly any rain, and the sky is considerably clear so that it is hoped that the danger is past.

Coimbatore, 20th November.—Since last Thursday night we have had continuous rain and the fall gauged up to the time of writing totals eighty-two inches and the weather has not cleared. The Pallapalayam tank which is situated on Perur Road was breached about 15 ft.

BRIDGES GIVE WAY.

Cuddalore, 21st November.—Yesterday a panic prevailed owing to the gradual rising of the Godilam and Ponneiyar rivers. At 4 p.m., the Gadilam rose to eleven feet, washing the road on the right and the left bank. The road to the old town as far as one could see was under water, and so also the road from the bridge to the railway station. The depth was about three feet and it was found not quite easy to stand against the current. Fortunately for us the Ponneiyar did not rise more than nine feet and every minute the fear of that river rushing into the Gadilam and charging it with more water than it could carry was present. At 10 p. m. the water rose to twelve feet and the anxiety was general. A portion of the new town close to the Gadilam was under water and some huts were damaged in consequence. It was not till after midnight that the floods shewed signs of falling and until then people were in a state of panic. From the 4th to the 7th instant the rainfall at Cuddalore was no less than 22 inches, 11.75 inches being registered on 7th alone. Owing to breaches the two rivers overflowed the whole face of the country. Gadilam overflowed its right bank and many houses were destroyed and several lives lost. Four arches of the road bridge over the Gadilam collapsed and the maidan was under water again on the 19th instant ; 15·40 inches were registered. For two days combined the water of the two rivers swept through Manjakuppam and Pudupalyam to the sea. Nine more arches of the Gadilam bridge were destroyed and the Ponnaiyar and bridge gave way.

THE TRACK OF THE STORM.

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

The storm which visited Bombay this morning was an abnormal one. Usually at this time of the year such storms take about four days to cross the Peninsula and sweeps on a wide cruise in the Arabian Sea to Kathiawar. This one took only two days and then went up close to the Bombay coast. The centre passed Bomby about eight o'clock this morning, and at two o'clock had reached the neighbourhood of Surat.

CROP REPORTS.

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 16th January stated :—Rain urgently needed in eastern districts of United Provinces and over Bihar. Prospects in other provinces are fair. Slight rainfall has improved crop prospects in Bombay Deccan.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

THE STORM CENTRE.

The centre of the storm in the Arabian Sea is about fifty miles north-west of Bombay. It will probably cross the coast to-day between Bombay and Surat. The disturbance is accompanied by widespread rainfall which has been nearly general in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan, and Central India west; fairly general in south-east Madras, Hyderabad, the west of Central Provinces, east Gujarat; and local in south Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in Mysore.

The chief amounts are :— Coimbatore, 2 inches ; Madras, 1 1-2 ; Gulbargs and Ratnagiri, 1; Bombay, 2 ; Malegaon, 4 ; Surat, 3 ; Khandwa, 1 1-2 ; and Indore, 2.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces and east Rajputana, with some light rain in the United Provinces.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following whether telegram received yesterday, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer, Bombay:—

Storm centre approximately two hundred miles to west of Bombay, intensity cannot be determined, but probably moderate or considerable likely to cross coast to east of Veraval. Hoist danger signal No. 2.

LATER.

Storm centre at 8 hours this morning, fifty miles north-west of Bombay, probably cross coast fifty or hundred miles north of Bombay about noon. Lower danger signal No.2, hoist danger signal No. 3.

Storm centre passed inland, but high winds still possible.

At midnight we received the following intimation :—

"Storm centre now well inland : lower signal."

KHANDALLA.

Khandalla had a slight shower of rain on Thursday night. The sky is still cloudy.

RAIN IN POONA.

Continuous rain has been falling in Poona since yesterday evening. The skies have been heavily overcast during the whole of to-day and their appearance is quite monsoonish.

ROOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.		Total up-to-date.	
24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 22 Nov.			
In.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
2	80	62	19

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and south-west of Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Maximum temperature is in defect in the east Punjab ; the minimum is above normal at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Allahabad. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Allahabad; the minimum is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·14" of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect and night temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India west.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar ; Neemuch has had 0·16", Indore 1·75", Ahmedabad 0·25", Surat 3·07", and Bhavnagar Para 0·38" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in south Gujarat ; night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the western half of the division; Sangor has had 0·13", Hoshangabad 0·28", Khandwa 1·45" and Akola 0·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall Day temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is considerably above normal over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 2·46", Ratnagiri 1·08", Mormugao 0·12" and Kanara 0·16". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Malegaon has had 4·14", Ahmednagar 0·66", Poona 0·75", Sholapur 0·53", Bijapur 0·41", Belgaum 0·17", Aurangabad 0·49" and Hy

parts of the Central Provinces, Gujarat with the exception of the extreme northern districts, and in the adjacent parts of east Kathiawar. Rainfall has even reached south Rajputana. Nearly general rain has fallen also on the South Coromandel Coast and in the Carnatic. In Malabar and Mysore the weather has been rainless. The storm may continue to move in a nearly north-easterly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the north Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar, the western half of the Central Provinces, and in west Central India; local rain in south Rajputana, north Gujarat, the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the south Coromandel Coast; some showers in the west United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 22nd November, was 29·750 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 15 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Holiday Trains.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you if you will kindly allow me space to suggest to the General Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway Company to sanction this year the issue of the Christmas 1st and 2nd class concession tickets from at least the 10th December 1912 instead of the 15th as was the case last year, in order to enable the public, who wish to witness the Mohurram festivities outside Bombay, to avail themselves of the concession. The festivities, though the Mohurram actually falls on tge 20th, commence some days before as is the case with the Lunger Procession at Hydrabad (Deccan) which falls on the 15th December 1912.—YOURS, etc.

X.

Bombay, 22nd November.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA.

Mrs. Henry Wood's novels enjoy a world-wide popularity and there is, perhaps, no other work of fiction that has gained so much favour in all quarters of the globe as "East Lynne." When it was first put on the English stage in its dramatized form it gained phenomenal success. Lovers of good English drama will be glad to hear that this play has now been produced in moving-pictures. It is a typical English production by English artistes and its beauty lies in its surpassing fidelity to the original. Those who would like to see this excellent English drama should not miss the opportunity provided this week by the America-India theatre. This film has been booked exclusively for their new programme, which also contains several other bright and attractive features.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

With the addition to the programme of the Mascot's Varieties, the entertainment offered by the Excelsior during the week commencing this evening, should prove very attractive. The star film entitled "The Sardinian Drummer Boy" is a pathetic incident connected with the Italian War of Independence in 1848, when the Piedmontese made a desperate though ineffectual effort to throw off the dominance of Austria. The little here cheerfully undertook to deliver the message for reinforcements, to convey which he had to pass through the enemy's lines: he had barely started on the brave errand when he was wounded by a shot in the hip, which laid him low, but the pluck that was in him, begotten of patriotism, inured him to the pain he suffered and he accomplished the mission, reaching the camp only to breathe his last. "The Step Mother" is another story of the resentment and antipathy to a step-daughter of that much-abused personality, who on this occasion does not come well out of the ordeal. "Willie's Tenor" is a side-splitting representation of that gentleman's resourcefulness in circumventing a rival possessed of realistic powers of a high order, but in the end he is overcome under most comical circumstances. And the "Entente Cordials" concludes a programme that should please everyone.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Major-General. Birdwood is appointed Army Secretary to the Government of India, vice Major-Genl. Gover, appointed Divisional Commander.

Capt. Lennox, 127th Mahrattas is promoted Major.

The following Volunteer officers are gazetted to receive the Volunteer Officers' Decoration:—

Capt. T. G. Green, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles; Capt. Ward, Hindley, Wood and Peddie, East Indian Railway Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Bickley resigns his appointment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

In the share market there was no improvement in the tone of the market to-day, which continued dull, only a small business being reported. Prices, however, did not show any material decline, and towards the close were, if anything, a shade steadier.

In the jute market £25 15s. (sellers) is the London quotation to-day in a portion, buyers being unwilling to operate except at lower rates.

In the gunny market second-hands have been showing increased weakness to-day, but a turn in the jute market would soon steady them up.

KARACHI MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

In Western India, the cotton crop is at last beginning to move and the increased demand for money shows itself in a slightly firmer feeling in exchange. Houses are showing a little more inclination to sell, whilst banks will not buy 3 months' bills at 11-32 N. B. S., further forward the middle of December. Cotton is firm, wool very steady. Sugar shows some signs of rising, but the large forward business already put through prevents further operations for next year's deliveries on an extensive scale.

Freights continue very quiet.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

A special meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration of the Improvements Committee's report was resumed. The chairman having undertaken to re-draft the report in the light of suggestions made by the members, the Board adjourned.

Colonel Price, commanding the Karachi Brigade, publishes the following extract from a letter which he has received from Lt.-Gen. Sclater:—I have just said my last farewell in your command, and send you a line before I start to thank you and all under your command for the kind expressions of regret at my departure which I have received from all ranks. They will be treasured with my saddest and happiest memories.

EN PASSANT.

The women's movement, as it is familiarly called, appears more usually in two important forms which according to a prominent Jesuit leader, the Revd. Father Day, are not uncommonly bracketed together under the head of Suffragism. But this latter element, undignified, even debasing, as it has frequently proved itself in practice of late is of a comparatively harmless tendency as compared with Feminism, the other quality inferred. Suffragism, as this eminent authority avers, is purely a political scheme going little or no further than the desire for representation of women in the councils of the Government: which attained will not necessarily mean any great divergence from the accepted domestic relations of the sexes, and indeed might be accepted as the natural sequence of the present-day independence of women workers, which assumes a competitive aspect that must demand more equality in the near future. But Feminism, as we are informed, aims at the emancipation of women from the very end and object of all that is held sacred in their domain, and the strictures before us suggest an appalling situation which even the advanced ideas in counterfeit by novelists and other writers of the passing era has scarcely prepared us for. One of the so-termed reforming methods of this new dispensation is the abolition of the marriage state, in place of which would be established "a system of free love and caused irregularity," and in another direction the substitution of what in now termed the slavery of the women—a state that more familiarly thought out means her relegation to domestic employment and family cares,—for an equality that should allow her to take up the duties of "a policeman, a statesman, or a bricklayer, as naturally as she does those of a housekeeper or a nurse." The older novels bearing in any way upon the indiscreet in the relations of the sexes did not in a general way come before the public as propounders of any distinct system, good or bad, deterrent or attractive, while, happily, perhaps, brochures ostensibly written in the so-considered interests of science came upon a world with the rising generation unprepared to reject the proprieties ingrained in its early teaching. But the morals of "The woman who did" were, it must be believed, quite familiar to the growing race of that era, which, in turn, found that the freedom suggested in the unconventional was attractive enough to neutralise the stigma that became attached to the unfortunate progeny, the unconsidered if natural sequence in the events of the heroine, a prototype of one section at least of Feminism condemned in the article before us. One is convinced after a few moments of reflection that Father Day's grounds for apprehension of a growing danger in our midst are neither frail or untenable. A society putting into everyday practice the theories suggested would be an instrument for the removal of one of the strongest deterrents to corruption of women for it would substitute a statutory respectability rather than social ostracism on the one hand, or the street on another. In the Rev. Father's own words, "the emancipation it would compass could only led to the degraded bondage of women and the destruction of society. The moment when woman was free from her duty to man, and to her family, free from all they now call slavery, a mother at her pleasure, a wife without a husband, that moment would sound the knell of her degradation worse than death, and the dissolution of society would commence, and the whole fabric of civilisation would fall to pieces and crumble more rapidy than by any form of physical anarchy which had yet invaded the world."

Scotsmen will no longer be able-to consider the alternative of a national emblem, as contemplated in the variable presentation of the heather and thistle, as confined to their part of the United Kingdom, for recent events shew that gallant little Wales has now an equal licence to substitute the daffodil for the leek, a point apparently discussed to a finish in the Commons a few weeks ago. The question of right to adopt the second insignia, proposed by the member for Perthshire W. somewhat ruffled the member for Carmarthen who, in support of the change, explained that it "was due to a blunder of Shakespeare, Bacon, or some equally ignorant Saxon that the Welsh national emblem was changed from a charming flower to a shrinking vegetable". The Welsh word for daffodil, he said was "ceninen pedr", which being interpreted is "Peter's leek", hence the rushing to conclusions by one of the category alluded to. The point originally rose, it may be mentioned, from the fact of the insurance stamp for Wales being embossed with a daffodil, which Mr. Lloyd George explained merely followed the precedent made in the recent investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon. Another member, not a Welshman, trotted out the historical incident where the Welsh at Crecy wore a leek, suggesting that the words prononnced by the hon. member for Carmarthen were actually derived from the Anglo-Saxon. "I notice that the hon. gentleman very carefully avoided trying to pronounce the words," grimly retorted Mr. Lloyd George and with this the somewhat frivolous reference closed.

The well known American millionaire, Mr. F. T. Martin has been attempting to put into practice a motto advocated for the Boy Scouts "One good turn a day" and on the occasion under notice it took a taxi-cab with an ingenious driver to extricate him from the opportunity of finding many other spot chances had he been inclined to linger when this one duty was finished. The practice of the virtue named took the form of redeeming from a pawnbroker, somewhere bordering on the Commercial Road E., sundry blankets, bedclothes, and articles of underclothing belonging to a much begrogenied mother. The reliever is immortalised in a photograph cheek by jowl with the distressed family (a fairly healthy-looking quintlee) and with "uncle's" establishment as a background, an incident which if reproduced in future attempts of a like nature will doubtless give him an interesting collection for Sunday school functions should he follow the procedure of other philanthropists whose experiences, however, of him life are too often more theoretical than practical. Mr. Martin deprecates any suggestion of eccentricity, in this latest phase of his inclinations, of which he was accused at the time of publishing his book "The Idle Rich", a more or less severe condemnation of the monied class to which he belongs. This worthy gentlemen is likely to find an inexhaustible field for the exercise of personal relief, but it is questionable if, in the long run he will get the maximum of satisfaction in return for the outlay and sacrifice of time and comfort involved. Gratitude is not an overpowering virtue in the annals of philanthropy and the societies formed to dole out charity are peculiarly proof against what would be a deterrent to repetition of kind deeds among a large percentage the poverty-stricken of our large cities. We are all more or less familiar with the dumb show of characters in the popular form of amusement the Cinematograph, and the sharper among us are able to follow the various stories with the maximum of realisation from the gestures and facial expressions of the several talented actors who have faced the camera for the production of films. With anything like a good plot as a basis the moving picture becomes a real revelation of dramatic genius, and even in the ultra-fanciful and far-fetched there is a resource of skill that arouses wonderment in all. Something of a human cinematograph has recently appeared on the Metropolitan stage in the person of a Dutch actor who is capable of holding an audience in a spell by the realistic portrayal of passion, in its various phases, by dumb show. Mr Louis Boumeester in his part of "the old men of Hardousen", in which he is the witness and chief actor in a crime, completely thrills the audience, and it is stated that nothing like it has been seen on the English stage.

In a recent instalament of these presents the writer had occasion to refer to the subject of heavy motor traction which had given rise to some adverse correspondence in a Bombay Daily. It would appear that a similar cause of complaint obtains in suburban areas of the Metropolis, and restrictions of a somewhat advanced nature form the subject of recent deliberations of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Boroughs. The familiar motoribus falls under the category of heavy motor traction and among the resolutions tabled that of restricting the route of these vehicles to certain roads was unanimously decided on. It was also resolved that the weight of the heavier class of vehicles should be limited and that resilient tyres should be enforced. A very apt suggestion was evolved in the desire to appropriate the proceeds of the petrol tax for the upkeep of roads used by motor vehicles, and the motorist of these parts might well commend the idea to local authorities in substitution of the present mode of direct taxation which would automatically regulate the system whereby the man of moderate means with the car of moderate size has to bear the brunt of prevailing imposts.

LE TATILLON.

INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the registered office at 3 p.m. yesterday, the Hon. M. Gokuldas K. Parekh presiding, when the following special resolutions to increase the Capital of the company from Rupees two lakhs to Rupees ten lakhs were passed. The chairman, in moving the resolutions, said:—

"A child, when it learns to walk, has some falls. Similar is the case with an infant industry. When the cotton industry was first introduced in India, there were a number of failures, but now it has become the staple industry of the country. In the cotton seed industry also there have been some failures. But these were due more to artificial barriers than to any fault inherent to the industry itself. The chief obstacles in the way of its success are absence of capital and want of expert knowledge. Fortunately this company has been able to secure the services of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Co. as agents and Mr. A. F. Yuill as works manager, and it is to their combined efforts that the present good position of the company is due. The quality of goods turned out has also to do with the success of an industrial concern, and I am pleased to say that the products turned out in our mill at Navsari have been highly commended in all quarters. Those who have had opportunity to visit our factory or to have a look into our accounts have expressed satisfaction at the progress made by us.

The company was, of course, started with a small capital. But in an industry like this the fixed charges, such as salaries, etc. are to a certain extent the same whether the production is small or large. It has been found that with very little extensions in the company's plant and a few extra hands on the staff, the working expenses could be considerably reduced. But this cannot be done effectively without increasing the company's capital and with this view the following resolution is now placed before you:—

(1) That the capital of the company be increased from Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to Rs. 10,00,000 by the creation of 2,000 shares of Rs. 250 each and 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each;

(2) That the 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each shall rank "pari passu" with the old shares of the company hereafter to be called Ordinary shares.

That the 2,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each shall be called Preference Shares and shall confer on the holders the right, out of the profits of the Company which it shall be determined to distribute in dividends, to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the Capital for the time being, paid thereon respectively, to be calculated from the date of the payments of the respective call; and the right in winding up, to payment of capital and arrears of dividend, whether declared or undeclared, up to the commencement of the winding up in priority to the Ordinary Shares but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets.

Mr. K. J. Bilimoria, Solicitor, seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminsted the Meeting.

SUPPLY OF ÆROPLANE ENGINE

One of the most important lessons of the Military Aeroplane Competions, according to "Engineering", is the absolute necessity for obtaining a supply of home-made aeroplane engines. The fact that the first prize in the competition was won by a British made machine shows that as good aeroplanes can be produced at home as elsewhere. This is emphasised by the excellent performances of the "B. E." type aeroplane, built at the Royal Aircraft Factory. These machines are, however, all fitted with foreign engines, and it remains a fact that no aeroplane fitted with a British engine even got through the qualifying tests. Engineering points out that the majority of the British competitors preferred foreign engines that these gave the most satisfactory results; and that the military authorities use foreign engines after having made themselves acquainted with the powers of the British ones on the market. Now that the value of the aeroplane as a military weapon is established, this is a most serious position from a national point of view. Granted that there are designers who can make successful aeroplane in the country, the question of producing them in large numbers is mainly a question of voting the money. That large numbers will be required is certain, and not only will they be required at the beginning of a war, but as the war goes on very large numbers will be required to supply the wastage. Now an aeroplane is of no use without an engine, and therefore a national supply of engines is a military necessity. Even in the present time of peace there is a difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of suitable foreign engines, and in time of war it would probably be impossible. Even if we were allied with countries producing such engines, it is probable that they would require all that they could produce for their own use, and in case of neutral powers, aeroplane engine would, no doubt, be considered contraband of war.

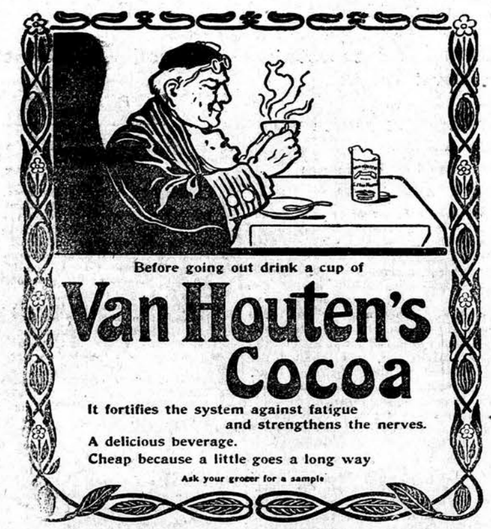
OPENING FOR BRITISH ENGINEERING.

Up to the present the support which aviation has had in this country from the Government has been very small, and there has, therefore, not been any inducement for firms to undertake the manufacture of aeroplane engines in which speciality they would be in direct competition with foreign manufacturers much more favourably situated. There can, however, be little doubt that the time has come when there is a good opening for a British aeroplane, engine. The trade would, doubtless, not be on a very large scale just at present; but, on the other hand, high prices could be obtained for an engine which was at the same time reasonably light and thoroughly reliable. From £500 to £900 is the price paid for engines of from 70 to 120 brake horse-power, and even allowing for their being made in very small quantities and for considerable tuning up being required, there is no doubt that these prices allow of a large profit, while in the future the trade will very considerably increase. Making aeroplane engines is however, a business which will requires good deal of personal attention, and therefore should not be undertaken unless this can be given. It appears in many ways to be most suitable for a small firm of engineersin which the principals of the firm can superintend all details. If taken up by a large firm, it should be run as a quite separate department, for it is not at present a business which can be conducted on the lines of repetitive work on a large scale. On the contrary, improvements in design will probably be rapid, and changes therefore frequent.—"Engineering."

£ 500,000 LAW CASE.

A case is now proceeding in the Chancery Division, which for its probable duration, number of counsel engaged, number of witnesses, and enormous stores of documents, promises easily to overshadow the many remarkable actions heard in the Law Courts. The plaintiffs are Messrs. J. Aird and Co., contractors, who claim £500,000 damages of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, at Singapore, and the insurance stamp for Wales being embossed with a daffodil, which Mr. Lloyd George explained merely followed the precedent made in the recent investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon. Another member, not a Welshman, trotted out the historical incident where the Welsh at Crecy wore a leek, suggesting that the words prononnced by the hon. member for Carmarthen were actually derived from the Anglo-Saxon. "I notice that the hon. gentleman very carefully avoided trying to pronounce the words," grimly retorted Mr. Lloyd George and with this the somewhat frivolous reference closed.

The Agenda at the Diocesan Conference, which, as already announced, will be held at Lahore, for three days in this month, comprise the following subjects:—The Sermon on the Mount, its message to the individual Christian, its message to Christian society, and its message to non-Christians; the future of the Indian Church, its relation to the English section of our Church in India, and its relation to other Christian bodies; the Domiciled Community, educational requirements, difficulties as to suitable careers, their causes and remedies; and Public Missionary Meetings, the Position of the Laity in the Church, their proper function and ministry, and the Ideal and Methods of the Church of England Men's Society. A memorandum on Provincial Organisation and the Resolutions of the Diocesan Council will be introduced; and there will also be an election of the members of the Standing Committee for the next Diocesan Conference.



INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Question of Indian Finance.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Nov. 1.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount of the cash balances of the Government of India held in England during the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912, respectively.

Mr. H. Baker: The cash balances of the Government of India, held in England on March 31 in each of the years named in the question, were as follows:—1905, 10,262,581l.; 1906, 8,436,519l.; 1907, 606,812l.; 1908, 4,807,266l.; 1909, 7,983, 896l.; 1910, 12,799,091l.; 1911, 16,696,990l.; 1912, 18,390,013l. The balance on the evening of Oct. 30 last was 9,229,797l. The amounts do not include sums held on account of the gold standard reserve.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount of depreciation, shown by market prices taken at the most recent convenient date, as compared with the original cost, on the securities held in the gold standard reserve.

Mr. H. Baker: According to the last valuation, which was made on Oct. 16, 1912, the selling prices of the securities held in the gold standard reserve showed a depreciation of 1,064,824l., as compared with their original cost. Against this loss, however, there has to be set a net gain of 3,079,966l. from interest and dividends on the investment of the reserve. Thus there has been a balance of profit, from the policy of investing the reserve as against the alternative course of holding it in gold, amounting to slightly over 2,000,000l.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the average market price of silver during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October of this year.

Mr. H. Baker: The average prices (for cash) in the London market were as follows:—January, 25 3-16d; February 27 3-16d; March 26 7-8d; April, 27 1-4d; May 28 1-16d; June, 28 1-4d; July, 27 15-16; August 28 5-16d; September, 29 1-16d; October, 29 5-16d."

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

On Monday, Nov. 4: Mr. Dundas White asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What was total expenditure by the Government of India during the last financial year in relation to education and how much of that expenditure was made to or through denominational or other private societies, distinguishing as far as possible the amount received by each society in respect of each of its institutions, and also distinguishing, as far as possible, in each case between expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure and expenditure in the nature of annual expenditure.

Mr. Baker: The total expenditure on education (excluding that on buildings) from imperial and provincial revenues amounted in 1911-12 to 2,012, 400l. Particulars will be found in the East India Financial Statement and Budget presented to the House last May. But, since educational expenditure is directed by the provincial governments, the details for which the hon. member asks could only be obtained by elaborate inquiries in each province of India.

FINANCE.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state through which firms silver has been purchased for the Government of India since the year 1900.

Mr. H. Baker: The purchases by the Secretary of State for India of silver for the Government of India have prior to the present year, been made for the most part through the firms of Mocatta and Goldsmid and Sharps and Willkins. Purchases have also been made, to a much smaller extent, from the Chartered Bank of India, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the London City and Midland Bank.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount of the cash balances of the Government of India held in England on the evening of Oct. 30 in each of the years 1908 to 1911, inclusive.

Mr. H. Baker: The cash balances of the Government of India held in England on the evening of Oct. 30 in each of the years 1908 to 1912 were as follows:—1908, 1,196,691l.; 1909, 5,003,988l.; 1910, 12,711,748l.; 1911, 15,207,580l.; 1912, 9,229,797.

Mr. Robert Harcourt asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he will say what purchases of silver were made in London by the India Office before the present year, and at what dates and prices.

Mr. H. Baker, in the course of his reply, stated that the total amount of silver purchased was 291,136,872,36 ounces, of the value of 36,426,673l. 12s. 11d., the cost per ounce being 29,204d. (29 13-64d.).

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary Foreign Affairs whether the Government of India was moved by His Majesty's Government to give its approval to the Trans-Persian Railway on the condition that a change of gauge should be provided at the Indo-Persian frontier.

Mr. Acland, who replied, said: The Government of India were asked to take the whole question into consideration; but in doing this no special mention was made by His Majesty's Government of change of gauge. The Societe d'Etudes was, however, informed by His Majesty's Government subsequently that the question of the gauge to be adopted must be included among other questions as to which His Majesty's Government desire to retain their freedom of action.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

On Tuesday, Nov. 5—Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the appellate bench in the Midnapore case found the Advocate-General's objection to the jurisdiction of Mr. Justice Fletcher to try the case was good, and that the suit, which cost the taxpayers upwards of 10,000l., and occupied the court, owing, as the appallsle bench found, to the admission of irrelevant matter, 193 working days, should have been dismissed in limine; and, if so, what steps the Secretary of State proposes to take to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

Mr. Baker: The Advocate General did not contend, nor did the Appellate Court hold, that there was no cause of action; nor did the Appellate Court find that the suit should have been dismissed in limine on the ground that there was no cause of action.

Sir J. D. Rees: Has the Financial Secretary to the War Office read the judgment?

Mr. Baker: Yes, sir, I have. In the Court of Appeal the two judges held that the claims were barred by the Statute of Limitations.

MR. ARNOLD'S IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Charles Bathurst asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Mr. William Channing Arnold, B.A., Oxon, the editor of the "Burma Critic," has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for criticising in dis newspaper the action of a local magistrate in acquitting an officer charged with in decently assulting a young woman; and, if so, whether the Government will take steps to secure his release or the imposition of some other penalty more proportionate to the alleged offence.

Mr. Baker: I have already stated that a full report of all the circumstances connected with this case has been called for by the Secretary of State. Pending its receipt the Secretary of State can express no opinion on the merits of the case.

Mr. Bathurst: When this report is received from India, will it receive the personal attention of the Secretary for India and be fully considered by him? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Baker: Undoubtedly it will.

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

Sir J. D.—Rees asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider the advisability of arranging that the India Office should have some separate representation during the remainder of this session in the House, seeing that no means existed except by questions of bringing any matter connected with Indian administration before Parliament.

Mr. Asquith: In the absence of the Under Secretary of States questions on matters of Indian administration have been answered by my friend the Financial Secretary to the War Office from information furnished by and with the full authority of the Secretary of State for India.

Sir J. Rees asked if the questions on the paper for the day did not illustrate the inconvenience of having the Secretary of State for India in another place and the Under Secretary absent in another country.

Mr. Asquith: All the answers to questions are given with the full authority of the Secretary of State.

India Office and Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.

Mr. R. Harcourt asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office, as representing the Secretary for India, if he would state how many firms are on the approved list of borrowers to whom loans are granted on security from the India Office balance; whether Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. are included; and when they and the other firms are placed on the list?

Mr. Baker: The list contains the names of sixty-one firms, of whom twenty-eight were on the list in 1895, sixteen were added between 1895 and 1905, and seventeen between 1905 and 1912. Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co. have been on the list since 1887.

Mr. R. Harcourt further asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office, as representing the Secretary for India, whether there was any reason of public policy which prevented the publication of the names of the approved borrowers to whom loans were granted on security from the India Office balance.

Mr. Baker: The relation of the Secretary of State to the firms included in the list is similar to that between a bank and the customers it lends on security, and is therefore regarded as confidential. It has always been so regarded by the India Office, and the Secretary of State is of opinion that this is in the public interest. I am, however, able to say that in the present instance if it is desired the information shall be given to the House.

Mr. Harcourt next asked the Financial secretary to the War Office, as representing the Secretary for India, if he would state what were the Secretary of State's reason for employing Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co, to purchase silver during the present year.

Mr. Baker, As I recently explained to the House the Secretary of State had reason to believe that some speculation for a rise in silver was in progress when the purchases were about to be begun, and he therefore thought it essential that the purchases should be made as secretly as possible. For this reason it was considered desirable to employ a firm known not to have acted before in this connection for the India Office rather than one whose operations would probably have been suspected by the market to be on behalf of the Indian Office. There are only four firms who act as silver brokers on a large scale; two of previously been employed by the Bank of England acting on behalf of the India Office and the Secretary of State was fully satisfied that of the two remaining ones Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. were the more suitable to be employed for purchase of the magnitude required.

Mr. Kebby Fletcher: Is the hon. gentleman aware that the head of Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co. is the brother of the Under Secretary of State for India (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Harcourt asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office to say what part, if any was taken by the Under-Secretary for India in the arrangements for the purchase of silver in the present year and in the management of the temporary loans granted to approved borrowers from the cash balances at the India Office.

Mr. Baker: The first purchase of silver in the present year was made on a recommendation of the Finance Committee of the council of India dated Feb. 27, 1912, in the following terms:—"The Finance Committ recommend that their chairman, or, in his absence, Mr. Currie, be authorised to arrange for the purchase of not more than 1,000,000l. of silver if he thinks fit through such agency and in such manner as he thinks advisable. The Committee would draw attention to the importance of secrecy." This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State and the Council of India; and the purchase was accordingly made under the instructions of Sir Felix Schuster the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Subsequent purchases were decided on in the same manner. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State is not a member of present the Finance Committee or of the Council of India, and I am assured that the papers show, and it is also within the distinct recollection of the members of the India Office concerned, that he took no part in matter and was not consulted at any stage. With regard to the loans referred to in the latter part of the question, they are arranged by the Secretary of State's broker under the daily supervision of the Accountant-General of the India Office and the more general supervision of the Finance Committee, to whom all transactions are submitted at their weekly meeting and whose chirman is consulted on any point outside the ordinary routine. It has never been the practice of the Parliamentary Under Secretary to take part in these transactions, and the Under Secretary has never done so on any occasions (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Harcourt asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office, as representing the Secretary for India, to say to how many firms on the approved list of borrowers loans had been made on security from the India Office balances in the present year.

Mr. Baker: During the year 1912 loans have been made on security to forty-three firms on the approved list of borrowers.

MESSRS. CLARKE AND WESTON.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has decided not to compensate Messrs. Clarke and Weston for the sufferings they have undergone in consequence of judgments given by Mr. Justice Fletcher of the Calcutta High Court, which have subsequently and after long intervals been reversed on appeal.

Mr. H. Baker: As regards Mr. Clarke, I would refer the hon. member to the answer given on Oct. 22. The case of Mr. Weston has not yet come before the Secretary of State in Council, as was explained in answer to the hon. member's question on Oct. 21.

FINANCES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the inflated balances now held by the Secretary of State in London are due to the departure of the present Government from the practice of its predecessor, whereby the State only sold bills to the extent of his own requirements without taking into consideration the finances of India's trade; whether a reversion to the former practice would lead to the due absorption of the present balances; and, if so, what action does he propose to take in the matter.

Mr. H. Baker: There has been no departure from previous practice regarding the sale of bills. In six of the nine years from 1896-7 to 1904-5 when Lord George Hamilton and Lord Middleton were Secretaries of State, the sales were in excess of the Budget estimate of the Secretary of State's requirements, and in some years by very large amounts.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state what have been the sales of Conneil Bills in each of the last three years; what were the Home charges of the Government of India in these years, and of the balance of sales over Home charges; and what has been the general disposal of the money.

Mr. H. Baker has supplied the following statement:—The sales of Council Bills and telegraphic transferes in each of the last three years the home charges (i.e., the net expenditure in London charged to revenue), and the balance of sales over home charges have been as follows:—

	Sales of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers.	Net Expenditure in Londdn Charged to Revenue.	Balance.
	£	£	£
1909-10	27,096,586	18,411,700	8,684,886
1910-11	26,783,303	18,605,700	8,177,603
1911-12	27,058,550	18,865,200	8,193,350
Total ...	£80'938,439	£55,882,600	£25,055,839

Of the 25,055,839l. the following sums have been added to the gold standard reserve (in addition to the interest received in London) and to the paper currency reserve:—

	Gold Standard Reserve.	Paper Currency Reserve.	Total
	£	£	£
1909-10.....	8,090,000	1,000,000	9,090,000
1911-11.....	600,000	2,545,000	3,145,000
1911-12.....	—	1,918,333	1,988,333
	£8,690,000	£5,533,333	£14,223,333

a To restore the reserve after the diminution which occured in 1908-9.

The remainder has been, and is being, used mainly towards the discharge of floating debt. The discharge during the period from 1909-10 to 1912-13 have been and will be as follows:—

	£
India Bills.....	£6,000,000
India Bonds.....	1,000,000
Debenture Bonds of which the liability was assumed by the Secretary of State on the termination of contracts with railway companies.....	4,251,100
Total.....	£11,251,000

Of this the amount discharged from the proceeds of loans was 2,723,500l. The amount discharghed from the proceeds of the extra sales of Council Bills and telegraphic transfers was thus 8,527,600l. The remainder of the proceeds of the extra sales of Council Bills and transfers has been and is being used to reduce pro tanto the amount of permanent debt issued to provide for the annual capital outlay on the construction of railway and irrigation works.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(*Continued from page 4.*)

declining to participate in the movement. It is as well that there should be a free and open statement of grievances felt by the Indian community, seeing that it is for their benefit that the whole organisation nominally exists. Naturally the meeting was concerned with one side of the case; it should be followed by a statement of the other side; frankness is the only way to meet such criticism, and to slur it over or attempt to explain it away will not bring peace. Many Indian students and some others think that the expenditure is not warranted. That Dr. P. K. Ray was succeeded by a young Indian student caused a demonstration; that the large hall has been walled by bookcases, that a librarian sits in it daily with little or nothing to do, seeing that excellent Law Libraries are available at the Inns of Court, are also among the things criticised. It must be recognised that the Bureau was in the nature of an experiment, and perhaps should not be regarded as stereotyped in its ways and doings.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Nelta	30 24	Mr D Blythe
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Muter and Mr F Watson
Turquoise	25 42	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	44 6	Mr T Kennedy

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Length 12·83 miles Wind.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Minx	50 0	Maj Dickinson
Cynthia	Scr	Officers R E
Mynona	Scr	Mr D Fraser
Trixie.....	13 12	Mr W Milne
Lylie	13 39	Mr R Fischer
Erin	18 12	Messrs. Magill and Beadel
Corrie.....	Scr	Mr Macbeth

Course: Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—S Karanja Starboard Committee Vessel.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Fenella	4 23	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren	0 52	Capt Gloster and Kemhardt
Maud	5 15	Messrs Cooke & Culbertson
Mavourneen	Scr	Mr N Taylor
Pan	4 22	Mr Holmes
Y t u x y	5 15	Mr R O Leade
Valkyrie	2 37	Mr Hughes
Curlew	1 45	Mr Hewitt
Cricket	5 15	Mr T Grosson
Marie Louise.....	3 30	Mr K McIver

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

Final of the Royal Dragoon's Challenge Cup.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

The first game played to-day was a game in the country life challenge cup when the 16th Cavalry beat the 4th Cavalry by nine goals to five.

Then the final in the Royal's Cup was played between the 8th Hussars (Major Hornby, Mr. Rowley, Major Mort, and Mr. Atkinson-Willes) and the Scouts (Messrs. Hilliard, Scott, Genl. Mahon, and Capt. Barrett. Contrary to expectations the 8th won handsomely by 11 goals to three. The 8th, however, started plus seven goals.

The evening was cold and drizzly.

Lady Meston gave away the cup.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The Irish Pirates of the Seventeenth Century.

Discreditable to all in the king's service were th doings of the pirate Campaine—a veritable prin among buccaneers. From the time when he fir comes under notice in 1624 till his disappearan in a blaze of festivity some years later, Campai breaks in again and again, always on the gran scale—

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pics.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 3-16		1-8
3 do. Rentes	90		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	92		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar silver in London Spot	29 1-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	29 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	62 7-8	1-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·23 1-2		
do. do. at Berlin	20·50		
do. do. New York	4·84 7-8	1-8	since
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 13-16		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 9-16		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold. ... 77-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.
The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions	£37,500,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Public Deposits	£13,900,000	Inc. £1,100,000
Other Deposits	£40,380,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Government Securities	£13,900,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	£21,700,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Notes and Gold	£27,600,000	Inc. £ 800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady.—Quiet.
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Firm with a good demand
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 27,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·23-6·25
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 00 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·67 +09	6·66 +10	6·64 +10	6·62 +08	6·62 +09

Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·61 +08	6·61 +08	6·60 +08	6·53 +07

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·92 Mar. 12·19.
New York official Noon call Dec. 11·94, Mar. 12·24.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 12·21, Mar. 12·35.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	65,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	65,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...	14,000
" Exports to Continent	...	33,000
" Spot Cotton	...	12·55+14

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·19+14
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·22 unchgd
} Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS |

Spot cotton	... 12 1-4+1-16
Futures month of Dec.	... 12·26+02
Futures month of Mar.	... 12·37—+2
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady

Washington Nov 21.

GINNERS REPORT.

The United States Census Bureau gives the ammount of cotton ginned up to 14th Instant as 10,291,000 bales.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	Nominal
Do. Months—	...	...
Do. Name of Ports—	...	...
Wheat White Karachi	...	38 1-4—1-4
Do. Months	...	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.		
Wheat Red Karachi	...	38
Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Nominal		

Tone—Dull.
Australian Wheat.— ... 37 1-4 Jan.-Feb—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports.— ... ...
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 52 1-2+1-8
Do. Months— ...Nov -Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Flat.
Linseed Calcutta 51 6
Do. Months— ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal—Flat
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 46 1-2—1-3
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-0
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nearest value—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 4 1-2
Nov.-Dec.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£	89 1-2
Yellow Metal	d	7 3-8
Standard Copper G M B	... £	77 9-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals... 15s 6d—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Merton Hall."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 8 1-4
Do. Months of Shipment... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Tendency buyers favour.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 5 1-4
Do Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Held for higher prices.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
9 10 3-4—May—Sellers.
Tone—Small demand at easier prices.
S A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone.—Remains quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 5 1-4
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Very moderate biz.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [22ND NOV., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Gold Bulin & Sovs	3,32,500 / 1,05,000	Loadon	Supt P & O
7 Boxes Gold Bulin	4,41,500	do	Chartered Bank
23 Boxes Gold Bulin & Sovs	14,70,720 / 15,000	do	National Bank
1 Box Sovs	41,250	do	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bulin	1,15,250	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bulin	25,600	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	14	14,658
B. B. and C. I. Railway	24	23,543

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady with Is. 4 1-16d. T. T., Is. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1 4 11 32 for 3 months, sight Credits. There has again been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...Is. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...Is. 4 3-32d
Credits 3 months' sight	...Is. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...Is. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2 to 3-4
Do. do Marks	...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 3-4
Shanghai "	...210
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 95 7 1-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	95	7 0
1st Settlement	...	"	95	7 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	95	9 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday the London market for Bar silver closed 1 1-6 higher for delivery in two months at 29 3 1-6. New York was 1-8 up at 62 7-8. The local market opened steadier at 73 1-8 for ready and 73 3 1-16 for the first settlement, and closes steady as under for all position. A fair busines has been transacted during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	23	15 0
Australian "	...	"	23	15 0
Sovereigns "	...	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	...	"	73	3 0
1st Settlement	...	"	73	8 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	73	8 0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	...	"	82	7 0
1st Settlement	...	"	82	7 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	82	14 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs allotments were made of 74.60 Lakhs Bills at Is. 4 1-32d. and 5.40 lakhs T. T. at Is. 4 1-16d. tenderers at these rates receiving 2 per cent. of their applications. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 8200 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 1st November and arrived to-day with the mail of the 8th Nov. brings £130,000 silver, £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 47,80,000
Bombay	...	...	" 10,00,000
Madras	...	...	" 10,50,000
Total...		...	" 68,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 8th November and comes with the mail of the 15th November brings £350,000 silver and £110,000 bar gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 42,60,000
Bombay	...	...	" 13,90,000
Madras	...	...	" 13,80,000
Total...		...	" 70,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 15th November and comes with the mail of the 22nd November brings £20,000 silver, £150,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 42,50,000
Bombay	...	...	" 26,40,000
Madras	...	...	" 5,80,000
Total...		...	" 74,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
Public Deposits	10,91,000	.....
Other Deposits	23,40,000	.....
Sundries	50,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	4,72,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	9,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	1,79,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	14,19,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	38,48,000	.....
Bullion	.....	35,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,000	.....
Sundries	6,000	.....
Cash	22,28,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912.	Bales. 1911.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	28,563	46,547	— 17,984
Receipts from 1st to 21st Nov.	90,783	124,717	— 33,934
Shipments for the week: Europe	3,854	5,035	— 1,182
China / Japan / Coast Ports	11,942	23,371	— 11,429
Total...	15,796	28,407	—12,611
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21st Nov. Europe	29,617	11,797	+ 17,820
China	.....	.....	.....
Japan	17,384	33,171	—15,787
Coast Ports	2,796	3,399	— 603
Total...	49,797	48,337	+ 1,430
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	1,232	400	+ 832
China / Japan / Coast Ports	100	1,512	— 1,412

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 2nd November, 1912, 2,802 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 9th Nov. 1912, 2,902 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	4,653	6,416	14,439
Central India	nil	nil	169
Barsee and Nagur	262	670	731
Berar	1,583	2,337	30,321
Central Provinces	203	493	27,710
Total Oomras	6,705	9,919	73,270
Dholleras	283	504	1,958
Broach	nil	5	nil
Compta and Dharwar	353	5,061	12,465
Westerns	29	7,083	
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	20,357	60,60	22,664
Bengals (Rajputana)	50	257	123
Sind	548	1,697	5,350
Persian	2	114	238
American	57	4,937	1,252
Egyptian	nil	238	240
Other sorts	178	268	7,167
Total	28,563	90,783	124,717

a Or 3,995 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 21st Nov., 1912	90,783
	390,783
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 21st Nov. 1912	49,797
	340,986
Less Afloat	1,332
	339,654
Less Estimated mill consumption	151,000
	188,654
Less up-country by rail	5,704
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 22nd Nov., 1912	182,950
Difference since last week	—2,347

a Approximate subject to revision.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
During the early part of the past week the home markets were easier, and in New York the rates for December and March futures declined to 11.42 and 11.78 respectively. Spot cotton was quoted 11.90. From this point there was a sharp rise in two days to 12.13 for December and 12.26 for March, while spot advanced to 12.40. Yesterday there was a slight decline of a few points in future, and to-day's advices show an irregular market, New York being 14 points higher for December and unchanged for March, and New Orleans 3 and 2 points lower for these positions.

The home markets are very sensitive and considerable speculative manipulation is afoot. In face of the statistical position of cotton it is difficult to account for the recent advance; and, as we have before stated, we have little faith in present prices, and consider the rise unjustified just now. We do not by any means infer that a higher range of values later on in the season is improbable but this is contingent on the question of supply and demand, and the adequacy of the former as compared with the latter. So far there is no indication that there will be a scarcity of cotton but the anticipation of a huge consumption appears at the moment dominate the market.

The Fifth Ginners Report received this morning give the total quantity ginned up to 14th inst as 10,291,000 bales. This compares as follows with the previous four years:—

	Bales.
1911	11,313,000
1910	8,780,000
1909	8,112,000
1908	9,535,000

Since the last report 1,441,000 bales have been ginned, against 1,243,000 bales during the same period last year. The raport is bearish, but it has so far, had no effect on the market as the large speculative demand is said to sustain prices.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Dec.	11·65	12·19	+·54
" Mar.	12·00	12·22	+·22
Spot	12·10	12·55	+·45
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec.	11·97	12·26	+·29
" Mar.	12·19	12·37	+·18
Spot	12 1-16	12 1-4	+3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov.-Dec.	6·49	6·67	+·18
" Feb.-Mar.	6·45	12·62	+·17
Spot	6·80	6·92	+·12

At the beginning the week the local market was easier, and good Broach declined to Rs. 301, other descriptions being proportionately lower. Subsequently the rate for Broach advanced to Rs. 312, and has since fluctuated. The opening quotations this morning are Rs. 313 for good Broach, Rs. 311 for fine Khamgaon, Akola January and Rs. 280 for fine Bengal January. There has been a good demand during the week for Japan, and local mills have also been buyers of contracts. A considerable business has been done in. Owner as styles and Bengals, and export houses are reported to have sold some fair lines of these descriptions to Japan shippers. There has also been some enquiry for Mathia and Khandesh. For the contract there has been a small demand for November Bengals, but otherwise there is little enquiry from this source. The unfavourable weather we have experienced since yesterday has affected the market, particularly for owner as, and prices now are exceptionally high for these descriptions.

Ready cotton has also been in good demand, but receipts of new crop are still very moderate. New Bengals have been selling freely at good prices, nice lots fetching Rs. 278 to Rs. 283 and superfine cotton Rs. 288 to Re. 293. Ready Khandeish has sold at about Rs. 300 and Khamgaon at about Rs. 312. Old crop has also been in demand, and much better prices have lately been obtained for anything like decent cotton. At the close rates are irregular, but the market is firm with a tendency to advance in sympathy with contract prices.

A storm of considerable intensity, which was Central of Bombay this morning, has given widespread rainfall in Khandeish, Central India, Guzerat, parts of the Central Provinces, and the Deccan. Private telegrams report 2 inches of rain throughout Khandeish. Khandwa has received 1 1-2 inches, Malegaon 4 inches, Surat 3 inches, Sholapur 1-2 an inch and Indore nearly two inches. Bhavnagar reports nearly half an inch. The effect of the rainfall is not yet known, but it should increase the cotton crop in Guzerat. Early arrivals of Khandeish will probably show back leaf, but here also the crop should improve in quantity. Farther rain is expected.

LATER.

A moderate business has been done during the day and the market closes steady at our quotation.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	324	March
Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	313-14	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	320-1	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	318	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	312	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	309	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	296	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	286	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	281	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	282	Dec.
" " "	"	288	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	265	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... 16,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·61	6·60	6·59
	—06	—06
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·56	6·56	6·56
	—06	—05
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·55	6·54	6·52
	—06	

FREIGHTS.

The market has been very dull during the week and rates are easier. Only a small business has been done.

HULL.—About 1,500 tons rates have been done for December at 15s. 9d. light seeds. For December about 500 tons has been booked at 16s. 6d. light seeds.

ANTWERP.—Small lots ready at 20s. seeds cotton.

HAMBURG.—Small lots ready at 18s. light seeds, and 21s. seeds cotton.

There is no enquiry for forward.

The following are rates :—
November.

ANTWERP	18s. light seeds	20s. seeds cotton.	
DUNKIRK	... 19s.	" 21s.	"
Hamourg	... 19s.	" 21s.	"
GENOA	... 22s.	" 23s.	"
LIVERPOOL-MAR.	... 21s.	" 22s.	"
HULL	... 18s.	"	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Small fluctuations have occurred in the home markets, but the position locally is easier, and prices have declined about 4 annas per cwt: during the week. There has been little business doing and the market closes dull as under.

We quote:—

Ready	...	...Rs. 8 13	0 B.T.
December	...	... " 9 7	0 R.T.
April-May.	...	... " 9 10	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has ruled quiet with only a very moderate business passing and prices are as under.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May	...	Rs. 8	5 0 R.T.
Ready " Cawnpore	...	... Rs. 7	12 6 B.T.
" Yellow "	...	... Rs. 8	12 0 "

WHEAT :—
The market has been quiet with a small business doing and rates are easier.

We quote :—

Ready Delhi	...	.... Rs. 5	5 6 R.T.
" Cawnpore	...	" 5	4 6 "
White Delhi, Ap-May.		" 5	7 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
A moderate business has been done and the tone of the market has been steady to firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	55	8 0
Small White p. c.	... "	54	0 0
Black Kutni	... "	47	0 0

POPPYSEED:—
A quiet but steady market, closing rather steadier. Moderate business.

We quote:—

Ready	...	... Rs. 12	12 0 B.T

CASTORSEED :—
Quiet but steady and unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 38	0 0

COTTONSEED :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	...	...Rs. 28	0 0
Dec-Jan	...	" 26	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Steady with a fair demand.

We quote :—

Bold	Jan.-Feb.	...	Rs. 45	8 0
Small		...	" 44	0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Fair enquiry. Market closes steadier.

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 8	10 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	28,563 bales.
Wheat	...	...	97,818 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	4,653 "
Rapeseed	...	...	413 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	33 926 "
Poppyseed	...	...	197 "
Groundnuts	...	...	1,846 "
Castorseed	...	...	7,826 "
Rice	...	...	88,302 "
Myrabolams	...	...	5,280 "
Cottonseed	...	...	32,070 "
Mowrasee	...	...	3,075 "
Gram	...	...	28,893 "
Joowar	...	...	17,742 "
Maize	...	...	2,141 "
Barley	...	...	22,710 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The tone of the market has been very steady during the week owing to the advance in prices of cotton. A small business has been done at rather better rates in 10s., 12s. and 20s. and the market closes steady to firm, though the enquiry continues limited.

	Bales.
Fortnightly sales from Shanghai	1,500
Unsold stock at Shanghai	60,000
Sold but uncleared at Shanghai	17,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—The demand is improving. Prices are firm, and bazaar rates are steady and well maintained.

WHITE GOODS :—The market is steady and there is some improvement in the enquiry.

PRINTS AND DRILL GOODS :—The market continued steady and prices are unchanged. Forward business is scarce owing to the higher values ruling on the other side.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The local market is steady and there is a good demand, but prices realized are not satisfactory. The home market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market here remains quiet. Prices at home show a tendency to advance.

DHOOTIES :—There is a good demand locally. The home market is firm and prices are advancing.

METALS.

The Home market has advanced considerably during the week owing to place prospects. Our market has also advanced but not to the same extent as at Home.

COAL MARKET.

The market remains very quiet at firm rates, and there are no transactions of any importance passing. One cargo Gt. Western is reported to have been done at Rs. 21-8.

Approximate quotations are:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Powell Duffryn	...		24
Ferndale	...		24
Gt. Western	...	24-8	
Davison's West Hartley	...		23-8
Deoherghur	...	18-0	
Jherriah	...	17-8	

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukko" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

			per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125		per 2 tins "	4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		"	4 8 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		per 6 1 gals. "	3 6 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		per 2 tins. "	4 0 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair...	4	0	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	3	2	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	12	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	2	0
Shell 150 cases per case...	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case ...	4	8	0

SHARES.

The market is weak and prices have declined in almost all mill shares during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1752 1-2, Bank of Indias are quiet at Rs. 65, Indian Specie have ruled at and about Rs. 72 1-2, Central Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 32 1-2. Bombay Merchants' Bank are steady at Rs. 13, Poona Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 18 1-2, Credit Bank at Rs. 12 1-2. In Press Companies the rates are nearly unchanged at previous quotations with little doing. In miscellaneous companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 94. All India United Insurance Co. shares at Rs. 14, Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 562 1-2, Bombay Steam Navigation Co, Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 265; and preference shares to Rs. 272 1-2; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 172 and preference shares to Rs. 178 1-2; Tata Hydro E. P. S. Company Ld., ordinary shares have changed hands at 707 1-2; and preference shares at Rs. 500; Tata Iron and Steel Company, ordinary shares after touching at Rs. 96, have declined to Rs. 94 1-2; preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 185; C. P. and Defferd shares have closed weak at Rs. 200; Treachers are weak at Rs. 500; Part Canning and Land, Improvement Company shares have improved to Rs. 802 1-2; Shivraj have declined to Rs. 22. In mill companies press Ahmedabad advance have declined to Rs. 930; Bombay Cotton to Rs. 325; Bombay United to Rs. 530; Century to Rs. 310; Central Indias to Rs. 2,200; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,465. Crescents to Rs. 112 1-2; Davids to Rs. 522 1-2; Edward Sassoon to Rs. 217 1-2; Fazulbhoys to Rs. 525; Finlays to Rs. 385; Jamsheds to Rs. 310; Kohmedas to Rs. 825; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares to Rs. 158; Maneckjee Petits to Rs. 3,150; New Great Eastern to Rs. 280; New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,050; Phoenix to Rs. 147 1-2; Indore Malva to Rs. 160. Standards to Rs. 1,430; Swans to Rs. 295; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,830; Tishnor Cotton ordinary shares to Rs. 470. In Railway Company Ahmedabad Prantij, have declined to Rs. 685; Amritsar Pattis have changed hands at Rs. 138; Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs. 137; Tapty Valley at Rs. 562 1-2; Central Provinces at Rs. 70. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., write from Manchester, on Thursday 31st October, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	607,610	393,670
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	468,440	297,310
American Del'd iSpinners for the week	335,000	468,000
American into sight for the week	675,000	672,000
American into sight for the season	3,696,000	4,015,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	2,389,000	3,006,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	4,010,000	3,314,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,215,000	2,782,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	237,000	115,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	72,000	62,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	127,000	87,000

The above figures show that American cotton "into sight" is only less than last year by about 300,000 bales for the 8 weeks past, and the receipts at Ports about 160,000 less, and as spinners' stocks were not so depleted this season as last, they have taken less than last year to date by 284,000 bales, viz, 1,772,000 against 2,056,000 bales.

The visible supply on the 25th inst., of American was larger than last year at same date by 433,000 bales and of all kinds of cotton by 726,000 bales; thus if the minimum American crop estimate of 14,500,000 bales is realized and we have already 3,696,000 into sight we shall have 10,804,000 bales still to come and if we rely upon the above minimum crop estimate of American of 14½ millions, and spinners' stocks being 2,044,105 bales on the closing of last season on August 31st, while on the same date the "Visible Supply" of American was 1,297,000 bales, we arrive at a large total of available American for use during the present cotton year to August 31st, 1913, the consumption being taken roughly at the same figure as this year's estimated crop, the other figures above would remain as "carry-over" for the following season, and should be sufficient to prevent an advancing Market—we however saw an advance from the 16th inst. to the 26th inst. from 6.05 to 6.28d. for Mid. American Liverpool spot, the larger part of the advance occurring upon the ginning report on the 25th inst. and somewhat disappointing weather reports.

Notwithstanding the apparent sufficiency of supply, the cotton markets are sensitive, and opinions in this market appear to range more largely on the "bullish" side.

Our large markets abroad have been very plentifully supplied again last month, Calcutta received 87,155 packages, against 48,273 for same month last year, while the totals for the 9 months were 523,952 and 435,068 respectively—September appears to be the record month, with last October as second with 83,593 packages. Bombay stock increased 7,732 packages in September to 65,072, which is a large stock even for these times. The supplies at Shanghai are also very big, and although there is more cheerful news from that market, with news of indents being sent home for various kinds of dyed and fancy goods, it seems probable that through the tendency to welcome these strangers here, their importance has been magnified—the buyers in this market also point to the fact that the Balkan trouble more than counter-balances any improvement from China—they also emphasise the fact of our most important markets having taken such large quantities of yarns and textiles, that we cannot rely upon the same rate of absorption in the immediate future—they prophesy a decline in cotton with these arguments or facts in hand, and the already apparent plentiful supply of cotton combined. In contemplating the bear position, there is a present necessity to discount the quantity of American suitable for our district, owing to its reported inferior spinning qualities, and there is always the necessity in times of plenty to bear in mind that the next crop may be a small one, and require all the carry-over at the end of the season to provide for next year's consumption—the first of these two points makes cotton dearer or firmer at once, and through the season, and the second point has a general tendency to steadiness.

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Par

THE LONDON "GAZETTE."

War Office, Nov. 5.
Regular Forces.
Establishments.

Ordnance College—Capt W MacC Burden, R A to be an Instructor, and to be seconded (Oct 28)

R A M College—Lieut-Col W W O Beveridge, D S O R A M C to be a Professor, vice Brevet Col C H Melville (Nov 1).

Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Lieut C S Hanson resigns his commission (Nov 6).

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—The following Lieuts to be Capt:—C C Lister, D C Parr (and to remain seconded), G Gardner (Oct 1); the following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—St J L O'B A ff Blake, J H B Hollings, J A Purdey (Oct 1).

Infantry.

R Scots (Lothian Regt)—Sec Lieut H N Hume resigns his commission (Nov 6).

Northumberland Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H O Sutherland to be Lieut (Oct 1).

R Warwickshire Regt—Major A Deane retires on retired pay (Nov 6); Capt and Brevet Major W C Christie to be Major (Nov 6).

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut J H Getty resigns his commission (Nov 6); Sec Lieut E H Impey to be Lieut (Oct 1).

Prince of Wales's Own (W Yorks, Regt—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—W L Eliot (Sept 18), J C Blackburn (Oct 10).

R Welsh Fusiliers—Capt the Hon C R Clegg-Hill, D S O, retires on retired pay (Nov 6); the following Lieuts to be Capts; L D'A Fox, and to remain seconded; W H C Pery-Knox-Gore (Oct 1.)

S. Staffs Regt.—Superny, Capt A H C James is restored to the establishment Oct 5.

King's Shropshire L I—Gentleman Cadet A H St G. Hamersley, from the R M Coll, to be Sec Lieut Nov 6.

Prince of Wales's N Staffs Regt—Capt H V B Hodson to be Adj Oct 3.

R Irish Rifles—Superny Capt R W M Stevens is restored to the establishment Oct. 28.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt J A L Campbell is seconded for service as an Adj T F Oct 16; Superny Capt A J H Maclean is restored to the establisnment Oct 16.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians—The following Lieuts to be Capts: J G Adams, and to remain seconded; F B Lefroy, and to remain seconded; W G H Bates Sept 21.

Army Service Corps.

Capt H A Jones is seconded for service as an Adj of Territorial ASC Oct 21.

Capt A C Robinson is restored to the establishment Oct 21.

Army Medical Service.

R. A. M. C.—Capt L Bousfield, MD retires, receiving a gratuity Nov 6.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev A H C Edlin to be Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class Nov 6.

Memoranda.

Col G H Bittleston, on completion of his period of service in command of Coast Defences, is placed on the Half-pay List Oct 21.

Capt St J E Montagu, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Nov 6.

Infantry.

3rd Batt Devon Regt—G S M Larder, late Cadet, Berkhamsted School O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation Nov 6.

3rd Batt E Yorkshire Regt—G G C Elrington, late Cadet Corps, Cranleigh School O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Oct 1).

3rd Batt Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut A W E Guise resigns his commission (Nov 6).

Essex Regt—P A Christy, late Cadet, Haileybury College O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Nov 6).

5th Batt R Irish Rifles—Capt W Rigby resigns his commission (Nov 6).

4th Batt Princess Victoria's (R Irish Fusiliers)—Capt W A V Findlater, Princess Victoria's (R Irish Fusiliers), to be Adj (Oct 12).

5th Batt Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (R Canadians)—W A D Henry, late Cadet, Harrow School O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Oct 1).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

H B Parker to be Lieut (on probation) (Oct 11).

Admiralty, 5th November.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Rear-Admiral Charles Lane, C. B., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 4th November.

Consequent thereon the following promotion has been made from the same date, viz :—Engineer Captain Frederick Thomas Warren Curtis ,to be Engineer Rear-Admiral.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 11th August, 1903—

Surgeon Samuel Leslie McBean, M. B., has been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service with a Gratuity. Dated 4th November.

The Reverend William Edward Gordon Jackson, M. A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Surgeon William Betenson Betenson to be Staff Surgeon. Dated 4th November.

Admiralty, 6th November.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901—

Assistant Paymaster Egbert Conrad Oliver has this day been transferred to the Emergency List.

Admiralty, 7th November.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Casper Vashon Baker. Frank Norman Bennett. Dated 1st November.

War Office, 8th November,
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Major Alan Bryant, The Gloucestershire Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, while employed at the Royal Military College of Canada. Dated 25th October.

Major George J. Farmar, The Worcestershire Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Captain the Honourable R. H. Collins, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment). Dated 1st November.

Captain Reginald W. M. Stevens, The Royal Irish Rifles, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major A. H. Marindin, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), and to be seconded. Dated 1st November.

Lieutenant Williams S. Pilcher, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K. C. B., K. C. V. O. Commanding-in-Chief Western Command, vice Captain A. G. Tritton, Coldstream Guards, and to be seconded. Dated 1st November.

Establishments.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing.—Second Lieutenant Charles G Bell, Special Reserve, is appointed to the Reserve Dated 9th November.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Lieutenant John H J Blackburn is seconded for service with No. 4 (Western) Cavalry Depot. Dated 12th October.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars,—Supernumerary Captain Albert E S L Paget, M V O is restored to the establishment. Dated 22th September.

Lieutenant The Honourable Charles H G Mulholland is seconded for service with No. 2 (Irish) Cavalry Depot. Dated 20th October.

Supernumerary Lieutenant James Fitz G. Baunatyne is restored to the establishment. Dated 20th October. 20th Hussars, Captain Gilbert A. Sanford to be Adjutant. Dated 16th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major George Tyacke retires on retired pay. Dated 9th November.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant The Honourable Wilfred R. Bailey to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th September.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Captain George E. Weatherhead to be Adjutant. Dated 23rd October.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant John G. North-Bomford to be Captain. Dated 23rd October.

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant Edward C. Smith is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 23rd October.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Edmund S. W. Tidswell to be Adjutant. Dated 14th October.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant Frederick C. Furguson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 23rd October.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Alfred E. C. T. Dooner to be Lieutenant Dated 4th September.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Second Lieutenant Edward G. Gatacre to be Lieutenant, Dated 8th August.

The Border Regiment, Lieutenant Albemarle P Blackwood is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 20th October.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John S Sharpe to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st October.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Robert A Wolfe Murray to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th September.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Major Arthur Perkin is placed on retired pay. Dated 8th November.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant Thomas E F Penny to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th August.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain The Honourable Alfred F W Harris is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 9th November.

Second Lieutenant Bertram W. Jackson to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st September.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant John F. Warren is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 23rd October.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Second Lieutenant James R. H. Anderson, from Unattached List for Indian Army, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C. S. McNab, who exchanged. Dated 9th November.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant Dermott L. Allen to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th August.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant Hans H. A. Cooke is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 23rd October.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Nelson G. Anderson, D, S. O., to be Major. Dated 22nd October.

Lieutenant Gordon H. Gill, to be Captain under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 15th October.

Memoranda.

Colonel Raymond B. Williams, C. B., on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 18th October.

Colonel Raymond B. Williams, C. B., Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 26th October.

Captain (temporary Major) Raymond I. Baldwin The East Surrey Regiment, is granted temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, while employed with the Kings Africans Rifles Dated 26th October.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants (on probation :—

Malcolmson Knox Nelson. Dated 15th October, 1912.

Cadet Colour Sergeant Samuel Wright, from the Belfast University Contingent Officers Training Corps. Dated 17th October, 1912.

Cadet Colour Sergeant Frederick Jefferson, from the Belfast University Contingent, Officers Training Corps. Dated 17th October, 1912.

Robert Dunlop Goldie, M B. Dated 17th October, 1912.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette" Nov. 22.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer 'Salsette" with the English mails of the 8th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning and brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Briscoe, Mrs St C
Bald, Mr C W
Bald, Miss M and Miss J
Cousens, Miss D
Daw, Mr W and Mrs
Dunnesey, Mrs T
Fox, Mrs J J and Miss B
Hancock, Miss
Lloyd-Jones, C A and child
Mc Gregor, Miss H
Sim, Miss M
Thomson, Mrs
Thoburn, Mr A E
Wyles, Mr G W and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Agabeg, Mr F J Mrs and Miss
Buckland, Mr P L
Bookless, Mr J Mrs and Infant.
Bald, Mr C and Mrs
Bose, Mr L M
Bennett, Mr J, Mrs and Miss
Brodie, Miss E M M
Bond, Mr H L
Beaver, Col
Barrett, Mr C
Bear, Mr M M and Mrs
Christison, Mr G W
Cullen, Maj E H S and Mrs
Crake, Capt R H
Dring, Sir W
De Madre, Count, Valet
Davy, Mr H
Erskine, Lt-Col H D and Mrs
Fischer, Mr F N and Mrs
Gayer, Mr E C and Mrs
Gorman, Mr J
Gaekwad, Kumar A
Halliday, Mr and Mrs
Harper, Mr P A
Haas, Mr E
Harperink, Mr
Herring, Miss H
Ingram, Mr G S
Ingram, Mr G S
Jack, Mr A
John, Mr H C
Kennedy, Mr F G
Munroe, Capt A C
Mookerjee, Mr S C
McQueen, Mr W
Metnuen, Mr J H
Onraet, Capt F H
Orr-Ewing, Mr H E D and Mrs
Pugh, Mr L P E and Mrs
Petrocochin, Mr L D
Prideaux, Mrs F W A
Page, Mr W W
Powell, Mrs
Riddsale, Mrs N
Stapledon, Mr G
Stevenson-Moore, Mr C J
Stapledon, Mrs G
Saaramanga, Mr P A
Strong, Maj E S
Swinton, Capt G S C
Templeman, Mr A
Thomson, Mr J W
Wright, Mr A G

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Mande, Mr W
Karschall, Mr F M
Wilkinson, Mr K J and

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Braul, Mr
Cockhill, Mr H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI

De Decker, Mr M
Leared, Capt P L
Means, Mr J
Schloss, Mr S

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Nov. 23.

The P and O Coy's mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Alford, Mr R
Argyriades, Mr C D
Ashford, Mr W G
Ashley, Miss Bains
Blenkinsop, Mrs and Miss
Butler, Capt O'Brien
Chester, Mr and Mrs L J K
Dick, Mr R D G
Dahlke, Mr Paul
Douglas, Miss
Evers, Mr T G
Edwards, Mr E
Franks, Miss
Gentleman, Mr and Mrs
Gibbons, Miss
Giles, Mr D
Henry, Mr John
Jung, Mr W H M
Kilner, Dr and Mrs J N
Khan, Mr
Loveland, Miss E S
McIver, Mr C D
Macpherson, Mr A G H
Millar, Miss
Miller, Mr and Mrs W H
Podaropoulos, Mrs
Panas, Mr A J
Phipson, Capt E G
Satow, Mrs J F
Scott, Mr J M
Stanley, Mr T
Wright, Mr S

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col W A Corkery, Lahore Dn
Major G H Badcock, A R D
Capt G Douglas, 18 Inf
Capt J K Gatacre, 11 K E O Lrs
Capt A H Napier, I M S
Capt H E Weekes, 10 G R
Lieut L F Cremen, 14 K G O Lrs
Lieut J Warding, R A
Mr J Gainsford
Mr L E J Jeffreys
Miss M Hubble
Mr R Cannell
Mr A Campbell
Mr W F W Baker
Mr T Oliver
Mr C J W Mayne
Rev H B Cogan

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col P Ashworth, R E, 14 days
Capt A C S B Elias, 121 Prs, 1 mo
Capt G S Kidd, 123 Rifles, 4 mo M C
Capt A G Frere, 96 Car Inf, 7 days
Capt W H Riddell, I M S, 6 mo M C
Mr J P Algie, 1 mo
Chief Eng C H Sherwell, R I M, to Feb 6 1913
Hira Lal Basu, 1 mo 7 days
Mr M Smither, 1 mo 10 days
Mr J S H Ellis, 3 mo M C
Mr P H Tillard, 18 days
Mr G H Murphy, 1 year

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col P Ashworth, R E
Lieut C D Daly, 32 Sikhs
Mr C A H Edwards
Mr B L Cumberland
Mr E W F Johnson
Mr T F D Magrath
Mr M S K Curram
Mr A R G Lilley

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON Nov. 8.

According to present arrangements, the Queen, who has been absorbed this week with the affairs of the London Needle work Guild will leave Buckingham Palace for York Cottage, having accomplished successfully the heavy task of sorting, counting, and parcelling out close on 60,000 garments for distribution among the poor. Princess Mary, who has been one of the presidents of the Guild since last year has done famously, having out-distanced many of her older and more experienced fellow-presidents in the number of garments which she has collected and sent in.

Report has it that the list of military names in the New Year Honours will be rather a lengthy one on New Year's Day, and will be headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught, whose promotion to the dignity of a Royal Dukeom has been strangely delayed. His Royal Highness will not be in this country at the New Year, as he has decided to winter in Canada with his parents. He hope to sail for the Dominion early in December.

Should Sir Frederick Ponsonby go to Bombay as Governor, a second vacancy would be created among the King's equerries, as when Sir Derek Keppel takes over the Mastership of the household in succession to Sir Charles Frederick, his place as equerry will have to be filled. Sir Frederick Ponsonby has long been a popular member of the Household, and his departure will be the cause of much regret among his colleagues.

Lady Ponsonby, who was one of the daughters of the late Colonel Hegan Kinnard, is not only very handsome, but is gifted with a peculiar charm of manner which will be a considerable asset in her official position as wife of a Governor. She has never held any post above the Court, but since her marriage to Sir Frederic—"Frits" to his many friends—she has always been honouredby the friendship and regard of all the members of the Royal Family.

The President's wife has a definite legal status in America, and strict rules are laid down for her behaviour during her husband's term of office. The Lady of the White House must not accept general invitations, and outside of the Cabinet circle cannot attained formal dinners in Washington. Away from Washington she may dine with anybody she likes. There is an unwritteen law which allows her to walk through a quadrille with a high official, but it would be wrong for her to waltz.

In the event of widowhood, the law confers upon her a yearly pension of 5,000 dollars and the franking privilege. Two ladies—Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grover Cleveland—are in enjoyment of this State recognition at the present time.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson claims kinship with several Scottish families. Robert Williamson, his maternal great-grandfather, was a prominent citizen of Glasgow in the early years of last century. This gentleman's wife was an aunt oft he Rev. Dr. Patrick Keith of Hamilton, maternal grandfather of the present Archbishop of York Dr. woodrow Wilson is also descended from the Rev. Robert Woodrow a well-known historian of the Church of Scotland.

In his speech at the banquet which followed the dedication of the handsome new Masonic temple at the Great Eastern Hotel, Lord Claud Hamilton made reference to a remarkable bit of family and Masonic history Five brothers—the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Claud Hamilton Lord George Hamilton, Lord Frederic Hamilton and Lord Ernest Hamilton (all of whom were present except the first mentioned who is in the doctor's hands) and the Marquis of Hamilton, son of the Duke and nephew of the other who also was present hold among them the Grand Mastership of Iceland three Provincial Grand Masterships and two Masterships.

Another interesting record of which the family is proud is that all five brothers have sat in the House of Commons on the same side, and have collectively achieved a hundred years Parliamentary service in a single generation. The Marquis of Hamilton has, in addition, upwards of twelve year's experience o the green benches of St. Stephen's.

Mr. Masterman's admission in Parliament, that No. 11, Downing-street, the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been exempt from income tax since 1858, reminds one that at the beginning of the last century there was no other official residence in the street than the house, which belonged, by right of office, to the First Lord of the Treasury.

But by degrees one house was bought after another. First the Foreign Office, increased later by three other houses; then the Colonial Office. The house in the north corner became the Judge Advocate's but was afterwards added to the Colonial Office. A little later came the house for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and lastly, a whole row of lodging-houses, designed chiefly for Scotch and Irish members. Nearly all the old houses in the street have, of course, now been swept away.

The King continues the custom inaugurated by the late Queen Victoria, and sends Christmas puddings to such Monarchs of Europe as enjoy his personal friendship. These are all cooked at Windsor, and are despatched in air-tight cases so as to arrive at their destination just before Christmas Day. The recipe from which these puddings are made dates back over two hundred years.

West End shopkeepers are accustoming us to new seasons. The old spring and winter sales are no longer sufficient, and the present season, which has been regarded as perilously near winter, is described as "mind autumn" for business purposes. "Mid summer we know, and mid-winter we dread, but mid-autumn seems an uncomfortable and indeterminate period.

The election of municipal Mayors this week-end is in some places a matter of curious old-world ceremony. From time immemorial the Mayor of Brighlingsea has been elected in the parish church bedfry; at Lincoln the new chief citizen is elected by the placing on his finger of an ancient ring; at Grantham he is tapped on the head with the town clerk's hammer; at Dunstable he is "bumped"; at Chichester and York he is presented with a gold-mounted stave. In some places the new Mayor is formally installed by a kiss from his predecessor.

Lady Lowther, whose philanthropic efforts to supply clothing and comforts to the sick and wounded are being responded to by all the Englishwomen in Constantinople, comes from the other side of the Atlantic. Tall and slender, with a beautiful figure, always perfectly dressed, with a positive genius for languages, she is eminently fitted to fill the role of Ambassadress, a position not officially catalogued, but in reality entirely official.

Sir Gerard Lowther has the enviable distinction of being the youngest British Ambassador. He was born in 1858, and has just completed his fifty-fourth year. Sir Maurie de Bunsen, our Ambassador to Madrid, and Sir Claude Macdonald, who represents England at Tokyo, are next on the list, but both have the advantage (or disadvantage) of six years' seniority over Sir Gerard Lowther.

Westminster Hospital, which is considering a possible removal out of town, has had several "moves" already. It dates from 1719, when a few philanthropists with Henry Hoare at their head, set to work to provide some infirmary accommodation for the poor of Westminster. In 1720 a house was taken in Little France, and four years, later a change was made to Chapel-street. Later still James-street housed the institution. The present buildingdates from 1834.

The experiment of rearing ostriches in Ceylon for commercial purposes promises to prove a great success, and Mr. Hagenbeck is about to visit Africa with a view to obtaining more birds for the farm in Colombo.

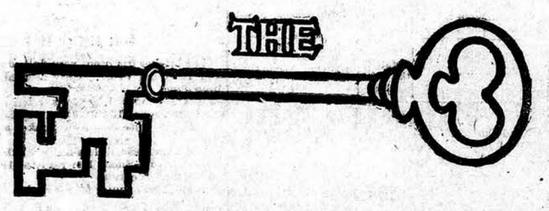
ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A Sign of Excellence!

BLUE-CAP
CLAYMORE
WHISKY

"O'er all the ills of life victorious."—*Burns.*
As Supplied to the House of Lords.
GREENLEES BROTHERS
Scotch Whisky Distillers, LONDON, GLASGOW & ARGYLESHIRE.
AGENTS :—D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE



TO SAFETY, SATISFACTION
and ECONOMY
lies in buying the OLD LAMP brand CLUB BLEND
SCOTCH WHISKY in square bottles at Rs. 2-12 worth Rs. 3-4.
The mildest, purest and most palate-pleasing whisky in India.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
AGENTS:—
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 2d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
Imported in India solely
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The Asiatic Petroleum Co.,
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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ALSO AT :—
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MADRAS AGENTS :—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
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MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.

GEORGE GRAY
Says:
The World's Record Billiard Player
O-T
IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.
A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.
GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This case in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself :—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
11,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
12,190 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other inflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.
Buy a Bottle and Try It!

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

"O. T." IS SOLD BY :—
The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place, between Captain G. Harris, Political Department, Government of India, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. T. Harris, late Middlesex Regt., and Beryl, daughter of Col. F. A. Wilson, late of the Political Department, Government of India.

The death occurred at the General Hospital, Calcutta on Sunday of Mr. John Francis Bazeley, assistant manager of Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. The late Mr. Bazeley was in the prime of life (he had not yet arrived at 45), and his premature death will come as a shock to a large circle of friends and admirers. The funeral took place in the evening at 5 p. m. at Lower Circular-road.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCheery are on their way through India. They travel by way of Calcutta Benares, Agra, Delhi and then through their own Irish Mission in Gujerat. They are strong Sunday school people and hail from North Ireland. They may be regarded as unofficially connected with the British Sunday School Union Commission to India. They arrive in Calcutta about November 22nd and leave Bombay about December 14th.

Moulvi Mahamad Fazlal Karim, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, has delivered judgment in a case brought by Chaikidari Gosaidas Mali against Sub-Inspector Surendra Mohan Mitter for wrongful confinement and assault on complainant's refusing to prepare fireworks valued at Rs. 2000 for coronation festivities at Nawabgunge thana on an advance of Rs. 5. The trying Magistrate found the accused sub-inspector guilty of assault and fined him Rs. 10 and acquitted him of the other charge.

The main thing to be decided in the projected motor-cycle race from Calcutta to Gaya is says, the "Englishman," whether it shall actually be a race or a reliability trial. Gaya is 292 miles from Calcutta and the conditions will be vastly different from those under which the Barrackpore race was run. Unless safety can be guaranteed in the shape of police protection at dangerous points of the route it would seem advisable, though perhaps disappointing, to eliminate the sport of fast racing and adopt the safer, if less exciting, alternative.

It is reported about the Court, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," that when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has completed his studies at Oxford the King will send him upon an extensive tour through India. "His Majesty is anxious that his Heir-Apparent should see something of the outlying portions of the Empire as soon as convenient; and it is quite possible that his Royal Highness will visit H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in Canada during the summer vacation next year."

An interesting feature of the present voyage of the Orient s.s. "Orvieto", says the "Times of Ceylon," is that she is carrying, in the third class, a batch of men from Australia whose loyalty has caused them to abandon their new homes in the Colony without a second thought, and to undertake once more the long journey that will bring them to their native shores to fight their common enemy the Turks. Fifty-seven Greeks, five Bulgarians and three Montenegrins are going to joint their respective Armies.

The death is announced in Scotland, on the 16th instant, of Mr. H. D. B. Mactaggart, formerly of the Madura Co., Ltd. Mr. Mactaggart, who retired after a prosperous career as a merchant at Negapatam, was well-known in South India. A keen, genial, hard-headed Scot, known to his friends by the sobriquet of "Tae Laird," he was universally popular. He presided at St. Andrew's Dinner in Madras shortly before he retired, and the speech he made then will long be remembered as one of the best and raciest delivered at these annual gathering.

The Calcutta Police are waging a successful campaign against the pariah dogs, and since the commencement of the present year up to the end of October the Fenwick Bazaar Police only have destroyed as many as 500 strays. There still, however, seem to be plenty of pariahs about and the efforts of the police are not being relaxed.

A correspondent telegraphs:—A farewell tea party was given by his Highness the Raja Sahib of Poonch in honour of the Political Officer, who is leaving for Home. Photographs were taken and Captain and Mrs Field were garlanded. The party was a great success.

Mr. Earl Sandt, of the Aero-Exhibition Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, is about to make a tour of the world with his Curtiss aeroplane and hydroplane. It is probable that Colombo will be included in the tour and some of the important cities in India.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Order of British India of the undermentioned Indian officer in recognition of the good services rendered by him while serving with the Miri Mission:—To the Second Class, with the title of "Bahadur," Subadar Mihr Din, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Hindu High School, Triplicane, on Saturday evening. In the course of an eloquent address he referred to the great interest evinced in Indian education by His Majesty the King-Emperor, and said that the Government of India and all the local Governments were doing everything in their power to promote education on all sides. Sir Harcourt also dwelt on the importance of secondary education, and concluded with the hope that in Madras, as in other Presidencies, private individuals would come forward with bequests for educational purposes.

As the outcome of a conference held at Oxford last month, at which over a hundred mistresses and lecturers, representing many types of schools and Colleges, were present, with the object of studying the problems of women's education in the East, and to devising means and plans for meeting them. Miss Roberts, headmistress of the Bradford Girl's Grammar School, and Miss MacDongall, lecturer at Westfield College, University of London, have undertaken an Indian tour during the present winter. They propose to visit South India, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael is making himself as popular in Calcutta as he has already done at Darjeeling and other parts of Bengal. It is no wonder that his Excellency's popularity grows apace when his consideration for others extends to all grades. A certain social function at Government House was fixed to take place on the night after Bakr-Id and would have required the presence of a large number of policeman to regulate traffic. When his Excellency heard that Bakr-Id meant an all night vigil for the entire police force in Calcutta he promptly had the date of the function at Government House altered so as to give the men required for duty a rest on the night before.

In the Chin Hills has arisen, a prophet writes a correspondent to the "Rangoon Gazette." The prophet, like all Chins, is a nat worshipper. He is young, speaks neither Burmese nor Hindustani, and is, of course, illiterate. The most remarkable accomplishment of the prophet is the creation of a written language. For a man with no book knowledge to evolve a new dialect is truly remarkable. Chin is monosyllabic, and he had made a sign for each syllable, there being now about four thousand characters. It has been a laborious task, and even the prophet himself cannot write a letter without the aid of his dictionary. Then he bravely commenced the task of educating his own people. In his own village the children have been faithful in school attendance and many read well. But in most places the first enthusiasm soon spent itself and his followers are able to read very little. The characters are a combination of Burmese and English, with figures predominating. They resemble somewhat the characters in which the Mormon bible is supposed to have been written.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it write so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

VERY LIBERAL.

A West Virginia judge arraigned a man for stealing a horse, denounced him as a persistent lawbreaker, and then sentenced him to ten years' hard labor id the State prison.

Have you anything to say? he asked when he was through.

No, said the sentenced one; except that it strikes me you are pretty darned liberal with other people's time.

VERY CLOSE.

Visitor—I saw your husband in the crowd in town to-day. In fact, he was so close that I could have touched him.

Hostess—That's strage, at Home he is so close that nobody can touch him.

WHY HE BECAME A TRAMP.

Lady of House—What caused you to become a tramp?

Ragged Rogers—The family physician, mum. He advised me to take long walks after me meals, an' I've been walking after 'em ever since.

TOO TAME.

The American—Why did you leave your Italian hills?

The Ex-Brigand—too tame. Why, I only killed two people a month there, but since I became a chauffeur it's a poor month when I can't land 20 in the hospital.

AFRAID ONCE.

A little girl remarked to her mamma on going to bed, I am not afraid of the dark.

No, of course not, replied her mamma.

I was a little afraid once, when I went into the pantry to get a tart.

What were you afraid of?

I was afraid I couldn't find the tarts.

MAKER OF HABITS

Sad looking Man—I see you have a sign out, Maker of Woman's Habits'. Do you mean it?

Ladies' Tailor—Certainly, I do.

Sad looking Man—Well, since my wife's been going to the club she's lost all the good ones she had, and I wish you'd make her a complete new set regardless of expense. And please include a habit of staying at home once in a while and mending my clothes.

HUMBLE APOLOGIES.

An Irishman was going along the road when an angry bull rushed at him and tossed him over a fence.

The Irishman, recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground, as is the custom of the animal when irritated, whereupon he smiled at the animal and said.

If it was not for your bowing and scraping and your humble apologies, yon brute, fair, I should think that you'd thrown me over this fence on purpose.

WHAT HE HEARD OF.

Scientists are seeking to discover the relation between color and sound, remarked the learned man.

Well, chuckled the joker, I've heard of a hue and cry.

WANTED A SISTER.

The Son—Mother, I'm going to have a little sister some day, ain't I?

The Mother—Why do you want one?

The Son—Well, it gits kind of tiresome always teasing the cat.

VERY HIGH NOTE.

Can that prima donna reach a high note? asked the man who didn't know much about music.

A high note! exclaimed the enthusiastic manager. I should say so. A hundred-pound note every song!

DIDN'T MIND.

Visitor (eyeing sky)—Are we going to have some wet?

The Boatman—We don't mind if we do d'ave just one. Thank you, sir!

BIT OF INFORMATION.

Scene—A smoking compartment in a railway-carriage.

Old Gent (to Pat, on furlough)—Young man, allow me to inform you that out of every ten cases of men suffering from paralysis of the tongue, nine are due to smoking.

Private Pat-Sorr, allow me to infor-um you that out of ivery ten men suffering from broken noses noine are due to the habit o' not minding their own business.

OUT OF MISERY.

Wilson (who has met his friend whom he hasn' seen for some time)—Let me see, you knew poor old Jackson, didn't you?

Johnson—Yes, I knew him well.

Wilson—Then you will be pleased to hear he is out of misery at last.

Johnson—You don't say so. Poor old fellow; but I always thought he would pop off suddenly. When did he die?

Wilson—Oh he's not dead it's his wife.

A COSTER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

The following is a coster tailor's advertisement:—"A slap-up togs and kicksies' builder, with upper Benjamins snipped on a downy plan, with moleskins of hanky-panky design. with a double fakement down the sides and artful buttons at bottom with kicksies cut peg-top, half-tight, or to drop loose over the trotters, with fancy vests made to flash the dickey, or to fit tight round the scrag."

BAD INDEED.

First—Yes, I 'eard you was in th' hospital. Was yer very bad?

Second—Bad? I should think I was bad! Why, a pal o' mine brings me in a bottle o' beer, an' I couldn't so much as look at it.

A SAFE AIRSHIP.

Do you think it is possible to make an airship absolutely safe?

Sure, replied the mechanician.

How?

Disable it before it gets a chance to leave the ground.

A REQUEST REFUSED.

Yesterday, said Jabson, I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ear the whole time.

Your softness of heart does you credit, said Mabson. Who was the woman?

My wife!

ALL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

An epidemic of scarlet fever raged in the town. The infant schoolmistress of one of the schools was anxious about her scholars. One likely victim was absent, and interrogating a sister of the suspect in standard III, the following conversation took place:—

Where's Teddy this morning, Ada?

At home, ma'am, ill, was the response.

Is he very poorly?

Yes, ma'am.

Has he had a rash on him yet? further queried the teacher.

No, mum, was the reply; "but mother's going to put him one on!"

GENERALLY AGREEABLE.

In a lesson in parsing the sentence Man courting in a capacity of bliss, &c., the word courting came to a young miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got on well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short. But as the teacher said. Very well; what does courting agree with?

Ellen, blushed and held down her head.

Ellen, don't you know what courting agrees with?

Ye—ye—yes, ma'am.

Well, Ellen, why don't you parse the word? What does it agree with?

Blushing still more and stammering.

Ellen at last replied. It agrees with all the girls, ma'am.

A GOOD INNINGS.

It was a sleepy country station in the north of Scotland, with about one train a day, one stationmaster, and one sleepy porter.

Time hung heavy on their hands, so the master and his man played cricket to while away the tedium. One day by some accident or other a young commercial traveller turned up at the station and found the pair at their usual game with the stationmaffter batting. The commercial's offer to relieve the bowler was eagerly accepted. The first ball he sent down was a beauty. Fast, tricky, deadly, it whipped the middle stump out of the ground and sent it flying.

The porter gazed in open mouthed admiration. Then he found his tongue. "By gum, sir," he exclaimed, I'm right glad you came. He's been in these three weeks.

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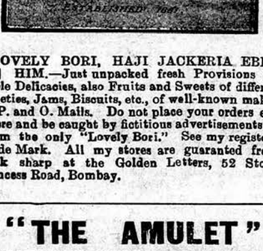

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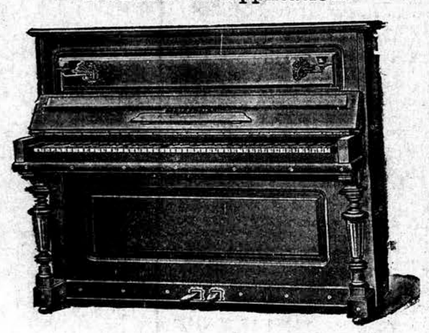

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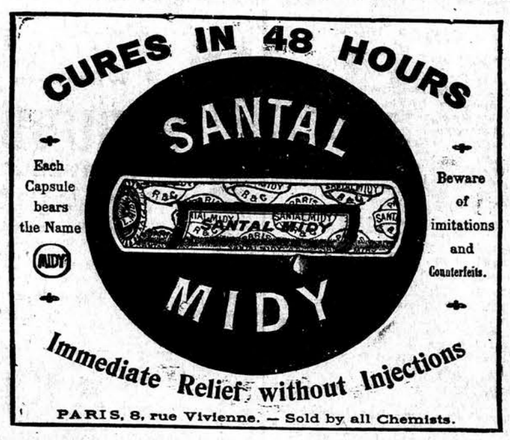
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